

Nat'l union stillborn

Maritimes form splinter group

Delegates unable to agree on constitution

OTTAWA (CUP): Delegates from about 40 Canadian Universities and community colleges on Nov. 5 established a new national student union but no before representatives from Quebec and the Atlantic provinces had walked out.

Creation of the National Union of Students/Association Nationale des Etudiants (NUS/ANES) followed three days of protracted, and some sometimes tedious debate on a constitution proposed by a four-member steering committee, set up at a previous conference at Windsor last May.

But the fledgling organization's future is uncertain because potential members must conduct referendums on their campuses before being allowed to join. Although a few student councils had already authorized their delegates to join the new union, only Simon Fraser University has conducted the necessary referendum.

Delegates authorized the "central committee" or executive of the NUS to solicit grants from potential members to finance its formative stages. The only commitment made at the conference was a grant of \$1,000 from the University of British Columbia students' council.

The conference was perhaps the largest gathering of Canadian student council representatives since the dissolution of the old Canadian Union of Students (CUS) in 1969.

The Quebec-Atlantic provinces walkout occurred after delegates reached a bitter impasse over methods of membership in the new union.

Quebec representatives, who came from the English speaking universities and some English and French CEGEPS, demanded representation based on region. Loyola, which introduced the resolution, wanted all NUS delegates to be appointed by regional student unions, with all five regions of Canada having equal voting power. They were especially adamant that their representation come from the growing Front des Etudiants du Quebec (FEQ), rather than from individual institutions.

The Loyola proposal drew on the example of the FEQ where Quebec is divided into six regional government bodies. The regions elect a maximum of 100 delegates to a general assembly, but representation is not based on population. Montreal has about 60 percent of the students but only 30 assembly delegates and other regions have at least eleven.

The Quebec delegates contended that the method prevents one power bloc from controlling the organization. Each region must meet before an assembly meeting to develop positions scheduled for discussion at the assembly.

The proposed constitution called for representation from individual institutions based on two votes per school. The plan was favoured by most delegates from the west and Ontario, but it was amended to a modified representation by population formula after the walkout.

The Atlantic provinces wanted representation from provincial organizations with each province having equal voting power.

The eastern provinces feared the organization could become controlled by Ontario and Quebec under representation by population. They feared insufficient attention would be paid to Atlantic region problems. They

also claimed representation by institution would result in too unwieldy a body.

After being voted down overwhelmingly Friday night, Nov. 3, the Atlantic delegates supported the Quebec proposal, but it was defeated Saturday morning.

A compromise then began to emerge as Ontario and British Columbia delegates appeared willing to allow each province the right to appoint its delegates to NUS as it chose. A measure to allow schools to give their regional or provincial associations their proxy votes gained wide support and was eventually passed.

Although the delegates came close to agreement on methods of delegate selection, the conference floundered over the allocation of delegates to various regions and provinces.

Just after the Quebec proposal for regional representation was defeated,

the University of Guelph introduced a motion declaring that both institutional and regional appointment were valid methods of delegate selection. Most delegates west of the Ottawa River hoped that this, along with the proxy voting proposal, would sufficiently appease Quebec and the Maritimes.

The two dissenting regions immediately caucused. Delegates were sharply divided on whether the new proposal was acceptable. Then, Carleton University student council president Bruce Cameron, who served on the national steering committee, entered the caucus room with a compromise proposal. The proposal, which originated with some BC delegates, could have united the delegates, because the Quebec-Maritimes caucus gladly accepted it, but its failure amid angry recriminations wrecked NUS as an initially Canada-wide organization.

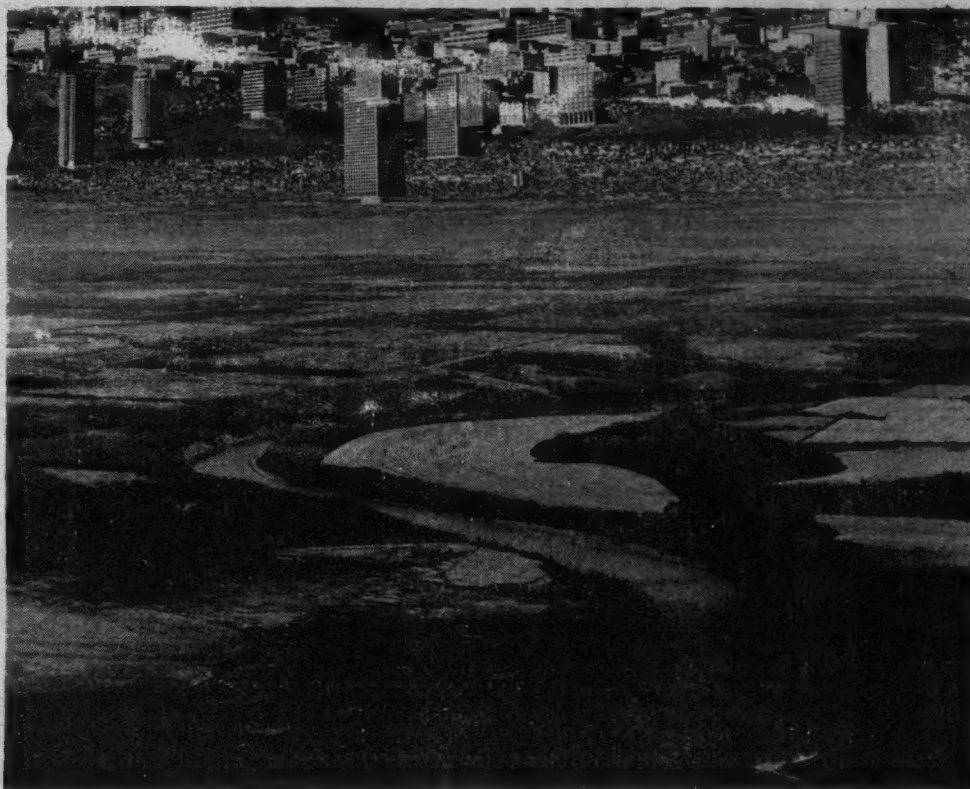
The Cameron plan would have allowed each province to determine its mode of representation but would have divided the size of representation as follows: 6 percent to each of the four Atlantic provinces, 20 percent to Quebec, 20 percent to Ontario, 7 percent to each of the three prairie

provinces and 15 percent to BC.

Immediately after the Saturday lunch break, delegates overwhelmingly approved the Guelph declaration. Cameron then introduced his plan, but it was immediately attacked for giving over-representation to the Atlantic provinces.

"If the Maritime provinces are going to get 24 percent of the votes then I wonder if they are willing to pay 24 percent of the fees," Susan Geason, administrative assistant of the University of Toronto part-time student council said.

The University of Alberta threatened to withdraw if the proposal passed. The prairie delegates, who had strongly rejected the regionalism concept, caucused and produced a plan for modified rep by pop—one vote for every 5000 students in an institution or fraction thereof.



The Atlantic delegates angrily rejected this plan and McGill and Bishop's universities made a counter-proposal which the prairies and many in Ontario and BC found equally unacceptable. The plan called for a 100 member organizational assembly of which 30 delegates would be chosen on the basis of three per province, and 70 would be allocated by provincial student population. Cameron accepted it.

Chairman Dan Boisvert from Loyola University ruled the McGill proposal out of order.

At this point, Dawson CEGEP from Montreal walked out, saying "this conference has proven to us that the federal concept of representation within the present boundaries of Canada cannot permit democratic process."

Amid considerable uproar and confusion, Cameron's original percentage proposal was rejected and the prairie rep by pop plan was accepted.

Tom LeRoy from St. Thomas University in Fredericton NB then walked to the microphone and read a Biblical quotation from Isaiah, referring to the decay of civilization. When he finished the delegates representing the six Atlantic Province schools at the conference walked out together. They spent the rest of the day caucusing among themselves and with other delegates, sounding out the possibilities of eventually joining the national body.

Immediately after the eastern walkout, most of the 11 Quebec delegations left. Chairman Boisvert left

them, to be replaced by David Dick from UBC.

Through more than five hours of seemingly endless wrangles over amendments to the proposed constitution, some major, but mostly minor. The constitution was not finally adopted until late Sunday morning.

Delegates also adopted the Declaration of the Canadian Student, which formerly served as part of the Canadian Union of Students' constitution.

In the context of this year's struggle against government-ordered fee increases and student award difficulties, the declaration seemed particularly appropriate. It includes the clause, "The Canadian student has the right to be free to continue his education without any material, economic, social, or psychological barriers, created by the absence of real equality of essential conditions."

In a controversial move, they added a by-law which requires one-half of all NUS standing and special committees be composed of women. The vote was 24-16-8 with such traditionally conservative student councils as the University of Saskatchewan Saskatoon campus and York University voting for it.

They also ruled community colleges must be represented on committees in the same proportion as their NUS voting power.

Only 24 institutions were left when the constitution was approved. The walkouts cut the size from 51 to 39 and other schools left to catch trains

UNION CONT. PG. 3

Grad student union dead

TORONTO (CUP) -- The Canadian Union of Graduate Students (CUGS) does not want to be union any longer.

Twelve universities represented at the CUGS meeting in Toronto decided Wednesday, Nov. 1, to dispense with its formal organization and set up an informal structure designed only to disseminate information among member graduate student councils.

The new association says it will be available to take action should the members decide it is required, although with its structural change, organization on issues will be virtually impossible.

Under the new format, CUGS will have six regional co-ordinators who will gather information from member universities in their areas and exchange

it with other co-ordinators and thus member universities.

The co-ordinators are Jean-Paul Daem of Simon Fraser University, Colin Isaacs of Western, Anne Woakes of the University of Calgary, John Reid of the University of New Brunswick, Melvin Croucher of McGill and Elaine Thompson of the University of Manitoba.

Each co-ordinator receives \$10 to cover photocopying and mailing costs.

The new CUGS has no formal budget. National meetings are to be held once a year, with local individual graduate schools or students' councils paying travel costs.

Ontario members of the organization will not be leaving, as forecast during the summer. They formed

GRAD STUDENTS CONT. PG. 3



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WEDNESDAY, NOV. 15

Henry Malta, chairman of the U. of A. Vietnam Action Committee, will report on the National Students' Antiwar Conference in Toronto. There will be a discussion following the presentation. Slide show "Automated Air War" will be shown.

At 12 Noon, in SUB Room 142

SATURDAY, NOV. 18

B. A. C. U. S. social in CAR cafeteria from 8 pm to 1:30 am featuring Great Canadian River Race; \$2.00.

SUNDAY, NOV. 19

All former Alberta Service Corps volunteers and spouses are invited to an organizational meeting to create an alumni association, in Tory 14-6 at 8 pm.

THURSDAY NOV. 23

Prof. Alexander Matejko (Sociology) **SOCIOTECHNICAL PRINCIPLES OF INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY**

We have to plan the series of colloquia in the second term. Any proposals of topics and speakers will be welcomed. Call Dr. A. Matejko (5163).

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SHORT SHORTS

GENERAL

The Putnam International Mathematical Competition will be held on Saturday, Dec. 2. Those who enjoy working on hard mathematical problems are encouraged to sign up. If you are interested, call or see J. Timourian, CA 575, ext. 3395 or R. Mureika, CA 589, ext. 3531.

The University Women's Club is offering three bursaries of \$250 each, to aid mature women students (25 years and over) who are in need of financial assistance to continue their education. Application forms are available from the Dean of Women's Office, Room 200, Pembina Hall. Closing date for applications, November 30.

Theatre West presents The Bibe, "commedia politico", devised by Vancouver Street Theatre. Nov. 30 - Dec. 17 at 10135 89th St.

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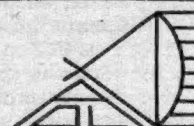
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Comment

the NUS and ostriches

by Ellen Nygaard

From almost any point of view, the survival of the National Union of Students as an effective organization of post-secondary students seems most doubtful.

Even supposing it escapes death in early infancy, NUS has a motley crew of nursemaids and wet mothers, none of whom appear to have much experience in nurturing fledgling organizations such as this one.

Certainly our own University of Alberta, one of the first parents to desert the late lamented Canadian Union of Students, does not appear to be in line for much of a role if the situation remains the same.

The U. of A. position is rendered temporarily uncertain by the non-participation so far of any other post-secondary institution in the province. The University of Calgary, never a political fireball at the best of times, has crawled into a comfortable hole and may be difficult to budge. The much smaller University of Lethbridge has showed no interest so far. The province's six community colleges may be persuaded to join the bandwagon, but histories of student political organizations have shown that rifts tend to develop between giant institutions like the U. of A. and smaller powerless ones like the colleges.

Executive vice-president Rob Spragins of the U. of A. students' union, one of U. of A.'s delegates to the Ottawa conference, pointed out to Poundmaker in a recent interview that since the Alberta institutions must elect a representative to the NUS central committee, total lack of participation by the other institutions would call into serious question the validity of U. of A.'s membership in NUS.

The U. of A. membership appears to be somewhat unsteady even without these considerations.

Spragins attended, apparently under the impression that student finances would be a major topic of discussion. The constitutional bush war that took up virtually all of the conference not only prevented discussion of other areas, but made prospects for a unified stand look quite small.

Even in the area of student financing, Spragins felt that the U. of A. had little to gain by organizing with other universities at this time. "Right now we're sitting in Fat City, but things could change," he admitted. As for other potentially unifying issues, the U. of A. students' union officials appear somewhat vague in their own position.

Patrick Delaney, academic vice-president, an observer at the conference, rather liked the idea of NUS as a collective voice for students in matters concerning them. Just what these matters would be is hard to say. On one hand, Delaney shied away from NUS involvement in what he called "cold politics", and on the other hand, envisioned the considerable political impact a body representing 300,000 to 400,000 students could have in lobbying with governments.

The man-in-the-next-office, Spragins, felt lobbying should be done by the students concerned rather than by a paid lobbyist, as proposed by the conference. "I would like to see students getting in there and proving to governments that they are capable of handling their own affairs," he said.

The possibility that do-it-yourself lobbying would be difficult for smaller and more remote institutions didn't seem to affect the U. of A. position.

Outside the boundaries of our own little kingdom, other perils threaten the unity of the group.

Already Quebec and the Maritimes have ceded (at least temporarily). Their objections, although similar, are different in two major aspects. In the case of the Quebec universities and colleges, the major contention was that neither Quebec's language or its peculiar regional concerns would be respected by the group as a whole. This position is not as paranoid as it appears

at first glance. After all, our own delegates, coming from a university which has a French-speaking college (College St. Jean), were unwilling to put up with French-language proceedings.

The Maritimes delegation, composed of poor and small schools for the most part, proposed regionalism because they felt their concerns would be obliterated merely because they were a minority, and not even an affluent one. Again, their position is not so unreasonable when one considers the reaction, again, of our very own standard bearers. They, as the representatives of one of the richest students' unions in the country, displayed the same unwillingness to subsidize their poorer neighbors as their political elders did in the recent federal election.

Whether, in addition, the infant NUS will make some of the same mistakes as CUS, which floundered in 1969 after a gradual diminution of its membership, remains to be seen.

Delaney said CUS was barely mentioned at the Ottawa meeting, and implied strongly that the dead were better left in peace. When asked whether the reasons for the CUS demise had been explored, Delaney responded curtly: "we don't want to drag this skeleton out of the closet."

This head-in-the-sand approach, if adopted by every member, might unnecessarily invite future calamity. As Delaney pointed out, "just because it failed once doesn't mean its going to fail again." But failing to examine mistakes of others could result in the same mistakes being made again.

Neither Spragins nor Delaney has been in student politics long enough to remember CUS. Students' union president Gerry Riskin should be veteran enough to remember the organization's death throes, but he was not actively involved at the time.

The U. of A. bless its conservative soul, is not likely to be any more approving of a "political" action or statements than it was in the time of Branny Schepanovich, et al, the engineers of U. of A.'s withdrawal from CUS.

Other than that quite safe prediction, its role in any positive or unifying action in NUS is anybody's guess. Mine is that the U. of A. will bow out before the first act ends, without accomplishing anything.

grad students from pg 1

their own association Oct. 31, to distribute information to one another across the province only; this left no active grouping of graduate unions in Ontario.

Chairman Colin Isaacs said the Ontario Graduate Students Association will circulate information such as comparative graduate tuition fees across Canada and the activities of specific graduate unions.

The association will not act on a proposed fee strike until the Ontario Federation of Students has decided what it will do. It will also not concern itself with the formation of labour unions for graduate teaching assistants.

York University and University of Toronto have already taken steps to form their own unions. Other universities can form their own unions without association support, Isaacs said.

The University of Waterloo, U. of T. and several other graduate student councils dropped out of CUGS last summer to divert their money and efforts available for interaction with other councils to a smaller, but more active group of Ontario graduate councils.

However, after several meetings of councils interested in an active group last spring and summer, it became apparent few of the councils were serious about forming an active Ontario union, says U. of T. Graduate Student Union (GSU) executive as-

sistant Larry Hoffman.

The association is avoiding the issues of a fee strike and the formation of a teaching assistants' labour union, he said Oct. 31.

"It doesn't answer any of the questions," Hoffman said. "It doesn't even address itself to the questions."

"I have no idea" of what the Ontario group is trying to accomplish, he added.

The Ontario group will not split from the national union, Hoffman charged because "they're trying to make their organization palatable to the deans" of their schools.

The only way things get done is when a university student union acts by itself, he added.

union from pg1

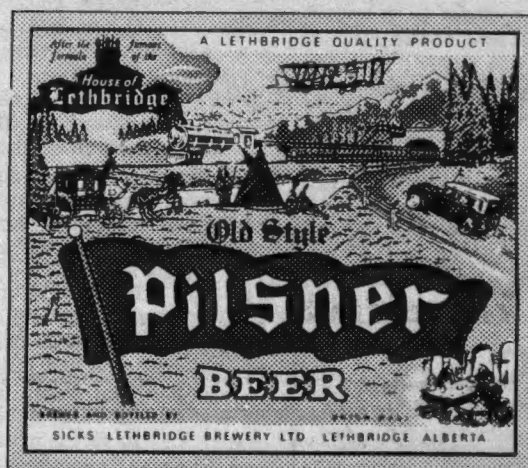
or to catch the attractions of Ottawa.

Except for brief appearance, the University of Alberta student council reps left after the chairman addressed them in French. The U. of T. undergraduate council reps played no role, although they popped in and out from time to time.

All Atlantic schools appeared willing to negotiate further and said they would return to their student councils and discuss it. An Atlantic student union conference will be held Nov. 18-19 in Charlottetown and the NUS will be on the agenda.



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LETTERS PAGE

Poundmaker

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Kraft cheese to be analyzed

If you are interested in the Kraft boycott, then you may well be delighted to know that a sample of one particular Kraft product is to be officially analysed in one of the city laboratories.

The product in question is Kraft skim milk processed cheese, which, if you examine the two-pound box in which it comes, is listed as consisting of 16 per cent protein, 13 per cent carbohydrates, and 7 per cent fat. Those percentages leave 64 per cent of the cheese unaccounted for.

Curious about that missing 64

per cent, and assuming it to be water, I called the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs to check. I discovered that in fact 55 per cent is the maximum moisture allowed in that particular type of cheese, and that no one could say what the remaining 9 per cent might be.

Now 9 per cent of a pound of cheese is roughly 1.5 ounces, and as I pointed out to the Food Officer, that is quite a lot of cheese. He had to agree, albeit somewhat reluctantly, and had no choice but to state that a sample of the cheese would be called in for analysis.

All this happened a few days ago, and the results of the analysis are not yet known. In the meantime, if you happen to have bought Kraft skim milk processed cheese recently, and still have some left over, then don't eat it. And if you don't know what to do with it, then I have an excellent suggestion. Send it to your Academic Vice-President student rep.

Council showed its true colors when dealing with the "Kraft off Campus" issue.

Naturally, the Kraft Boycott Committee were disappointed in having their motion -- that Council endorse the boycott and request that the university administration remove Kraft from campus -- but what was more upsetting was the manner of the rejection.

It is not an unreasonable assumption that one's elected representatives (a) have a sense of priorities and (b) having reached university, they are capable of attaining a reasonable level of intellectual debate.

In terms of the first point, the Hallowe'en beer-bash appears to have been a more important issue than the fate of approximately 1,000 farmers who are indirectly being forced off the land by the desire of the Kraft organization to increase its already substantial profit level.

In terms of the second point, when a fairly senior member of the executive (the vice-president academic) smugly asks one of his colleagues what an oligopoly is -- having preceded his question with an attack on the motion -- it is reasonable to question the capability of the said elected representative.

We understand that this said intellectual giant -- possibly as a reward for his efforts -- has been promoted to an even higher position.

An interesting sideline on the issue occurred earlier that same day when, having been offered the chance by Gerry Riskin to make a representation at the Council meeting, Kraft declined to do so.

Or more specifically, the Kraft representation, when informed over the phone that the media would be present and that therefore both sides would be able to present their case, replied "let me say this; you have not invited us. We thank you for informing us of the situation on campus."

Since this council meeting, Kraft has been banished from the University of Lethbridge campus, while NAIT council overwhelmingly endorsed the boycott to the tune of \$200.

Is the U of A going to monopolize (sorry to use the phrase, lads) moral bankruptcy in Edmonton and will a brain transplant save P. Delaney from himself and the rest of the community?

We will faithfully report any changes in the situation to the community as and when it occurs.

Derek Cook
Kraft Boycott
Committee

U of A

Dear Editor:

I wish to respond to the two recent articles (Oct. 25 and Nov. 8) concerning the University's parking fines collection policy. It is inferred from these articles that the policy is "undemocratic" and "illegal". I believe that these phrases are both inaccurate and inapplicable to the topic -- at best they are grossly misleading. Moreover while I do not want to become embroiled in a debate over the ethics of journalism, I believe that your publication of these articles shows a high degree of irresponsibility and a low degree of objectivity.

Firstly, I wish to consider the claim that the policy is "illegal". In my opinion this is totally false. This opinion is based upon two and a half years of legal education which is, admittedly, scanty. However, it is a higher qualification than the rhetoric of Mr. Mustard.

The University contracts with each student it enrolls, each staff member it hires, and every citizen who enters its property. One of the conditions of this contract is that the contracting parties will respect the obligations imposed upon them by the various statutory governing bodies. The Board of Governors, GFC, etc. Under this authority the Board of Governors has, through consultation with GFC, and with due representation by both students and staff, established a parking policy. The rules and regulations formulated in this fashion become, upon the acceptance of the contracting parties to the University contract, part of that contract. Thus, a person who contravenes such rules is in breach of his contract.

This breach of contract can be treated by the University in either of two ways; it can ratify the contract and subject the contractee to the penalty clauses within the contract (the fines procedure), or it can terminate the contract and sue for damages. Obviously the first alternative is both more expedient and more sensible than the latter. However, in extreme circumstances, such as the continual refusal to pay the penalty provisions, the University has no alternative but to proceed with suspensions, refusal to grant degrees, and even actions in the courts to recover fines. (Whether such fines can amount to damages is probably the only legal issue of contention.)

Let us use an analogy: You contract with a builder to construct a house. In the contract is a standard building contract clause stipulating that the builder is liable to a penalty of 10% if the house is not completed in time. He fails to complete the house. Do you not feel that you have a cause of action against the builder? Moreover, if you have not carried out all of your commitments at that time, do you not feel you are justified in withholding payment? Likewise the University is justified, when you breach your contract with it, to withhold your marks, which is their end of the bargain.

The same criteria apply to staff members, as in the case of Dr. Butz in the letter you published, and even members of the public. In short, the question in law amounts to this; either you are upon the University property by way of contract (and don't forget that there are many ways to form a contract--persons are bound to the University rules by contract who are not students or staff), in which case you are subject to the rules, or you are on the property as a trespasser. Obviously a trespasser cannot be held to the stipulated fine. But if anyone thinks that the courts

of this province will be more lenient with such people than the University fines structure they are deluding themselves.

Moreover, it should never be forgotten that the University always has access to the courts. The fact that they have not resorted to this procedure is hardly a ground for labelling the policy "illegal". The jurisdiction of the courts is not ousted any more than it is when private litigants settle their grievances without the court process. Moreover, far from being "undemocratic", the procedure of amicable settlement without recourse to litigation is fundamental to a society free from rigid authority, endless bureaucracy and injustice to the parties.

I would hope that the foregoing would dispel this notion that the policy is "illegal". A few words about it being "undemocratic".

First of all, it should be noted that the University maintains a Parking Appeals Board, on which, incidentally, students as well as staff sit, to hear all complaints regarding individual issuance of tickets. GFC and the Board of Governors, as stated above, formulate the parking policies and students and staff are represented upon those bodies. Thus if the allegation of a lack of democracy means, as I'm sure it must, that decisions are taken without consultation and submissions from those affected by them, the allegation is quite obviously false. If the allegation is to be taken as voicing a personal disapproval of the policies as formulated, my answer is likewise obvious; take your grievances to the properly constituted body, either personally or through your elected representatives. I myself sit on G. F. C. and will be more than happy to listen to well-reasoned arguments concerning the policy (and I might add that my defense of the right to enforce the policy is in no way a defense of the policy itself).

In closing, I wish to add one word upon this question of the policy itself. There are many ways we can improve upon the allocation of parking stalls. There are arguments we can advance toward the obtaining of greater parking facilities. There may, even, be existent defenses. Quite frankly, my heart does not bleed for persons who do not pay their fines. Like most students on this campus I pay hard-earned money for my parking spot. I am not amused when irresponsible persons attempt to evade self-imposed obligations such as these. It is particularly appalling when those same persons display an attitude toward the law which can only be described as mercenary. To my mind there is little in the form of debate upon this issue. Until I hear some valid reasons to change policy I will continue to regard the imposition and collection of parking fines as a valid and most necessary method to control, equitably, the traffic problems on this campus.

-Rob Curtis
Law III

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its for you)

parking fines

EDITOR'S NOTE

In his letter, Rob Curtis has so tangled things that we are practically forced to consult another lawyer just to see what he has said. There are, however, a few things that we can say in reply.

If he thinks that he is matching his two and one half years of expertise against Winston Gereluk and Douglas Mustard, the writers of the parking articles, he is wrong. In fact, he is matching it against the practicing lawyers whom the concerned parties have consulted, including the lawyer whose opinion the Poundmaker has sought.

Which practicing lawyer has Mr. Curtis consulted --- or is there no need after a couple of years of law school? He might also be interested to note that his two and one half years of expertise is being matched in this case against the opinions expressed to us by some officials in the Provincial Court, including one senior official in the Attorney-General's office, (as mentioned in the Poundmaker's stories)

Finally, we have received some phone calls in the last few weeks from law students; one mentioned specifically that he was in his fourth year, which according to Mr. Curtis' logic, beats him all to hell, and in any case, reduces considerably the force of his charge that the writer of the articles was completely irresponsible.

Probably the most serious fault in Mr. Curtis' letter is that it begs completely the main questions raised in the Poundmaker articles. For instance, is there one large "blanket contract" involved in the student association with the university --- or are there several. The legality of the University's binding the student to terms that are not made explicit in the contract he signs seemed questionable to several of the people with whom we consulted, and at least does not appear to be so clear cut as to warrant the indignation expressed by a student in Law III.

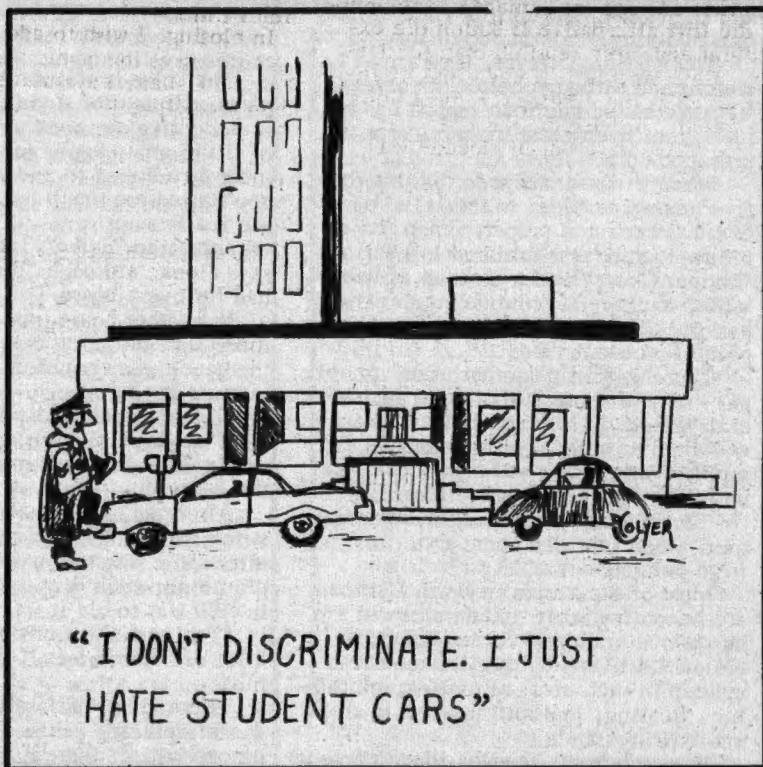
Even if such practices were completely legal, Mr. Butz (mentioned in the last article) is not a student, and therefore has not signed any such contract. He has told us that he has signed nothing (to the best of his knowledge) giving the Administration the right to garnishee his wages. (Did they have a Court Order, for instance)

Mr. Curtis has wrongly ascribed to us the motive of wanting to destroy all the rules and regulations pertaining to parking on this campus. We were rather questioning the propriety (legal and otherwise) of the methods employed by the University to collect the penalties which it has imposed on the student who has violated its parking rules.

Finally, Mr. Curtis has succeeded in confusing our charges of "undemocratic" with our charges of "dubious legality". He has popped up at the opportune time to point out that this practice is in fact democratic (when that was not at all the issue) after saying nothing about those instances (Students' Health, Campus patrol, pay for GTA's) when it was.

It is incredible that in this area where questions remain Mr. Curtis should be so quick to defend the practice of the Administration. By continuing in its practice, the University places the onus on the individual student with neither the legal nor financial backing (insofar as they aren't synonymous) to take it to court to test its legality. History is not without its examples of large corporations that have continued to enforce a dubious practice for long periods of time depending on nothing so much as the helplessness of its individual victims.

Maybe in his fourth year of Law, Mr. Curtis will learn that equality before the law enjoyed by individuals and large corporations is more theoretical than real --- that in fact it is a lot harder for an individual to take a large corporation to court than vice-versa.



DRINKING

tensions generated by a very small proportion of male students who appear to be frequent drinkers of relatively long standing and who are probably more affluent than other students, given the observation that most of these males are car owners and relatively high spenders. Advocates of more campus facilities may be over-claiming the demand for these facilities, despite the opinion poll of 1969 reporting 96 per cent of 900 students, particularly females, who might be expected to modify patronage of existing places of drinking, expenditures and frequency of drinking to fit into university times and places may be small. These are

some of the cautions or reservations suggested by the findings of this survey.

It would seem from the findings of this survey that there are three directions in which the university community

CONTINUED FROM PAGE FIFTEEN

could go:

(a) maintaining the present regulations and not increasing facilities, but emphasizing alternatives to drinking for the university community.

(b) to consider the university simply as an extension of the Edmonton community and have no distinguishable policies or facilities for drinking or non-drinking from those of the general non-university community.

(c) A third direction would be an attempt to operate somewhere between the two foregoing directions. Some rules could be relaxed, others enforced better. If campus drinking facilities or outlets are introduced, they could be on a small scale, relatively unobtrusive, and not given undue prominence since they would probably serve a small fraction of students and be irrelevant to the main interests of the large proportion of the student body.

berry wespondmaker



Berry Wespondmaker

Verily, I say unto you, though my body was nailed up and spat upon, on the third day, I arose and walked among you. Doubt you the nailmarks on my typing finger? Witness you no the hole in the side of my copy? Yea, I have risen. THE GATEWAY and The Journal sing praises to my name. Amen.

Happened to run into an old friend of mine the other day -- chick named Virginia. Seems she tried to get into university this fall, and she's still waiting for her permit-to-register papers to arrive. The foul-up, it seems, is with her psychiatrist, who still hasn't sent in the report that the registrar wants. Anyway, she came to ask me if they could really refuse to let her register without it. Unfortunate, but I had to inform her that Yes, Virginia, there is a Sanity Clause.

Caught the election results a couple of weeks back. Also happened to see the American elections last week. Beats the International Communist conspiracy all to hell.

Strange Goings-on About The Campus, Dept. -- Gerry... pardon me, Gerald A. Riskin, caught running in and out of the ladies' biffies dressed in an old trenchcoat and tied-on pantcuffs... the entire students' council, running in and out of the ladies' biffies, etc... the Biological Sciences Building seen sneaking into the Faculty Club for a little, ah, refreshment... half a dozen engineers being evicted from the Nurses' Residence last night, obviously having suffered defeat in their intended mission...

Leave you with this thought -- "VIRGIN, n & adj. - n. maiden; celibate; vestal; spinster. -adj. chaste, untouched; maidenly, fresh, virginal, pure; new, uncut, unexplored, primeval. See CELIBACY, NEWNESS, PURITY. Ant. see MARRIAGE." (Roget's Thesaurus of the English Language, 1958)

NEXT WEEK

Emmanuel Kant Isaac Newton Galileo
How to Tell a Tree Gerbils White Rats
Hot Rats Child Molesting Payola Sex

and much, much more!!

NORTH GARNEAU DECAYS

Sliding down vinyl black heavens in a howling fury, a crazed pigeon descended; in its wicked clutch a message for the future planning committee in charge of the farmland south of the campus which the university owned at the time.

The frantic harbinger in fleeting delirium flitted down and up and back past the committee's meeting room, whose many occupants were busy in a room full of light. Blear eyes through speeding brain saw from a bush-branch next to the window-ledge, non-university figures actively inquiring about the farmland to the committee.

And in the midst of nods and looks from eyes that see future prosperity, the winged soothsayer from his window-side perch surged up with nervous wings directionless, deflecting hard off the wall and piercing the night with a mounting upward swoosh to silence.

Intent on their business, the bargainers paid no attention to the frenzied bird's crash and consequent release of the message, which dropped and was caught by the window ledge. In gusts of winds one corner of the letter would lift and wave at the people just a few feet away on the inside, but to no avail.

The message, unreceived and its import lost at the sale of all that land to a private concern a short while later, has since started a rapid decay and with in five years the extinction of North Garneau.

From Edmonton's earliest years, this fine community has had a spirit all its own -- distinct in its physical beauty with every street a long passageway composed of pillar-like tree-arches, and great old houses, each with its own spirit lying deep within the foundations. Such a sense of community one would not readily find anywhere in Edmonton with out a large amount of inquiry and research. But in North Garneau you can FEEL its befriending character while walking through it.

It is this magic which, once it is displaced by a complete redevelopment

of the area, will disappear altogether and never return. This situation has come about because of weak planning followed by negative measures to the present day.

The future-planning people, three years too late, decide that they need to own more land because by the end of the 1960's, the Baby Boom will have sent its shockwave through the school systems and on into the U of A, and with projected figures of 30,000 in attendance there and the low availability of living quarters anywhere near the campus, some plan of a university owned territory of housing had to be adopted.

A district east of the campus, the area bounded on the east and west by 110th and 112th Streets respectively, with Saskatchewan Drive to the north and 87th Avenue as the south border, was chosen. The gradual purchasing and expropriation of 63 houses in this area (North Garneau) was completed in 1969 after seven years of the take-over process.

Since that time, enrolment has declined enough to warrant a restructuring of policy concerning the future of North Garneau. Now it is evident that it would be unnecessary to push for complete redevelopment immediately.

Therefore, houses that would ordinarily have been razed if they were in bad condition are instead being maintained with a minimum of attention, just to keep them habitable.

When the university started taking over the North Garneau area, Royal Trust, being a profit-making organization, is making money from the situation; money that comes out of the students' pockets. This nullifies the 'non-profit' idea.

There exists a small company of people who got together in February, 1967 to form Campus Co-op, who act in the interest of the tenants in North Garneau to protect them from a few of the hardships that might fall upon them while each house remains a single, individual unit.

Joining the co-op benefits a house more over a longer period of time because the common practise of landlords upping the rent between tenants is thwarted since the co-op acts as one large, permanent tenant. Results show themselves after a year or three when everybody else's rent is a hundred

dollars a month more than the rent in the co-op houses.

Run by a club on campus, Campus Co-op had nine or ten houses in the summer of 1967 which were to run as co-ops for 90 dollars per month per house. For a little over a year things went fine, excepting that a bad administration resulted in late and uncollected rents. Royal Trust felt the missing money, and the university put an end to all but four of the communal houses.

Since that time, co-op staff has changed, the administration tightened up, and three more houses have been absorbed into the co-operative.

Now and again independent communes are started by individual groups. But divided, they fail. Fifty percent break up after six months, and another 30 to 40 percent don't survive the first year, says Miles Murray, president of Campus Co-op, and veritable historian on the subject of the university's ownership of North Garneau.

He says that when people refer to the co-op, an automatic mythology surrounds the topic. For instance, -- 'Remember how great it was last summer', or '... the spring dance...', or '... the winter conference...'

Newcomers take these mythologies and as they grow with the co-op they add their own repertoire of good times, thus evolving a continuing history.

The co-op, however, is of small stature and although helpful in several ways to the people it serves, it has no such great strength or magnitude as is presupposed widely.

When it was announced that another five years was added to the life of North Garneau, a property improvement program was initiated last spring. Campus Co-op lead a cleanup of back lanes, back yards, and the aggravating parking situation which had been a very painful problem.

The energies of a great many people put many of those situations right. Several garages were plucked from their wretched tumbles, garbage-can racks supplied en masse, and a general clean up of the entire area was effected.

The cleanup continued into the summer, when fourteen house exteriors were painted.

Most of the houses in North Garneau are becoming what in Edmonton may be termed ancient. Some were built around 1910, and by now are requiring upkeep in such areas as roofing, plumbing, heating, and rotting wood in steps and basements.

Remembering, though, that in five years the houses will no longer be standing it would be a waste of money for Royal Trust to do any extensive repair work. If a house is in terrible shape and a large repair bill cited, Royal Trust would put a 'condemned' sign up, move all the occupants out, and demolish the house.

This is where paranoia steps into play with a tenant who likes living in a house but can't report any serious problems without threatening his stay there. Due to the number of such 'dying' houses and the number of attached students, this strong breed of paranoia finds many healthy environments in which to live.

But those who go ahead with complaints to Royal Trust about leaks or malfunctions of a minor scale usually meet with good response both in completing the job and doing it within reasonable time after notice.

How efficiently repairs are made seems to depend to some extent on your relationship with Royal Trust. An ir-

rational, biting phone complaint isn't very likely to impress anyone as much as a call with reasoning and respect. (Of course, you are entitled to lose your respect after several reactionless respectful calls -- if that case should arise).

One house which got good attention this summer was The Shire, on the corner of 111 Street and Saskatchewan Drive. The house is internally as well-kept and quaint as it is when viewed externally.

At this fine living specimen of North Garneau housekeeping, (due to a large part to Fiona Campbell, believing strongly that a house presentable at all times is far easier on the mind and therefore makes for a healthier atmosphere for all), a small series of failures in plumbing was reported to Royal Trust.

In two days a Royal Trust man came around to see what needed attention, and prompt action followed. Also, an ancient stove was replaced by another old but more suitable one.

Fiona drew attention to the leak in the ceiling of the room and said that it was being look after soon even though it was not yet very big. She said other houses don't worry about small leaks and are endangering their lives as a result. The old wiring in those houses runs all through them, and a leak could hit hot wires and cause grave damage.

The Shire is maintained through good organization and use of discretion in accepting someone new to rent one of the rooms. Some necessary rules must be adhered to and usually tenants don't mind too much because the results are really surprising. This kind of organization "defeats all depression," says Fiona, although "post-winter is bad for every house."

In another house, on 88th Avenue, there isn't the same organization, but the place was very clean and the people seemed happy enough. One person noted that occasionally the toilets or sinks wouldn't perform, or the roof would drip, but their main concern was the heating.

After phoning Royal Trust once or twice, a plumber was sent round and after some inspection said that the plumbing which originally was installed in 1910 was so old it was irreplaceable.

"I'm sure this must be the case in a lot of other houses," the tenant told me.

The ancient radiators, not being worth replacing because in four years no one will be there may add to the antique feeling in the house, but could cause a problem this winter.

Meanwhile new leaks are plastered up, and broken or cracked windows and screens aren't much worried about.

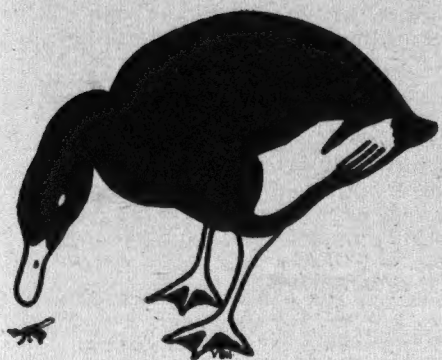
Six months ago the Board of Health upon inspection found that one of the basement rooms was unfit to be a bedroom because of excessively small window space with no ventilation. Royal Trust was called; they in turn called a private company to tear out the room. The workers, however, made a mistake and ripped down the wrong wall, but eventually the situation was cleared up.

On another occasion, a plumber informed the tenants that two of the basement rooms must go without heating. What was originally a five bedroom house is gradually getting to the condemned state.

Well now. Only twenty years ago North Garneau was magnificent. Today it is what some people call 'ruined'. Other people might call it "progress".



ORGANIC AGRICULTURE :



What is Organically Grown Food?

Organically grown food is food grown without the use of chemical pesticides, herbicides, or fungicides or artificial fertilizers. The products are not treated or processed with chemical preservatives, hormones, growth stimulants, emulsifiers, stabilizers or artificial flavours and colours. Organic agriculture holds the soil as a most basic resource and no effort is spared to increase and maintain its fertility by natural means.

In order for a product to be truly organic, it must also meet certain standards of quality, production and processing. The relationship between production and processing is an important one. For example, if you have some organically grown wheat and turn it into white bread - it is not properly an organic food because the 'organic' quality of the wheat would be destroyed by the refining process.

Organic foods are subject to a bare minimum of processing. How a product is processed has a great effect on its quality.

In mills producing organic grain products - the hullers used on things like rice, millet, and oats will have rubber rollers as opposed to steel ones. This ensures that the grains will not be scarred or scratched to the point where some of the valuable oils in the germ are lost.

Another example is stone ground flour. To be truly organic, whole grain flours must be ground with granite stones. This ensures that the germ will be finely ground and evenly distributed throughout the flour thereby enhancing shelf-life without the use of preservatives. Steel mills, on the other hand, are not capable of grinding a grain to the same degree of perfection and unless the germ is removed, it will be poorly distributed throughout the flour, allowing oxidation (spoilage) to take place at a faster rate.

Organic vegetable oils are either cold pressed or expeller pressed; never solvent extracted - a practice common in today's conventional oil production.

Sources I have read say that it is not possible to 'cold press' anything other than sesame seeds or olives and get any reasonable amount of oil. Yet it is possible to buy 'cold pressed' safflower or soybean oil. Know your sources and you won't be misled.

The term 'health food' refers to a wide variety of products - some common and some specialty types, which are in many ways different from the plastic food sold in supermarkets. Not all health foods are organic and should not be viewed as such. The basic differences between the terms conventional, health, and organic as applied to food can be demonstrated by the following --

In a conventional food store a person can buy dates. They are not likely to be organically grown and are usually preserved with a sulphur dioxide gas. In a health food store that same person could buy unsulphured dates. They are likely to be better for you than the sulphured dates but still aren't as good as they could be. They could be grown by organic methods.

reconciling man with nature

by DEREK FOX

In these times of rising public concern for the quality of life, the term "organically grown" is assuming greater relevance in food production.

This article is an attempt to clarify the concepts of organic agriculture and briefly outline some of the basic principles of this approach to living.

I don't claim expertise in this field, but I do hope that my experience will stimulate dialogue. Letters, or questions regarding specifics, are welcomed and I will try to answer a few in this paper.

'Modern' Agriculture A Criticism

"The mentality of organic agriculture is not a technological mentality - though it concerns itself with technology. It does not merely ask what is the easiest and cheapest and quickest way to reach an immediate aim. It is, rather, a complex and radical attitude toward the problem of our relation to the earth. It is concerned with the long-term questions of what humans need from the earth, and what duties and devotions humans owe the earth in return for the satisfaction of their needs. It understands that the terms of a lasting agriculture are not human terms, that the final terms are nature's, that an agriculture -- and for that matter, a culture -- that holds in ignorance or contempt the truths and the mysteries of nature is doomed to failure, for it is out of control."

--part of an address delivered by Wendell Berry - professor-poet-farmer from Kentucky - to the First National Conference on Organic Farming and Composting in San Francisco earlier this year.

The practices of modern agriculture are held to be scientific and progressive. This modern agriculture has given us a long list of deadly chemicals which have caused untold damage to our environment and our physical well-being.

Mercury, and other heavy metal fungicides, have caused many problems to living things, particularly people. Herbicides like 2-4-D are in use as chemical defoliants in Southeast Asia and are used as a matter of course in Canadian agriculture today. DDT residues are present in the tissues of most living things all the way from the Canadian Arctic to the south pole and are thought to be responsible for the impending extinction of some species of wildlife (peregrine falcons, bald eagles etc.) The organo-phosphate pesticides often used now in place of DDT and other chlorinated hydrocarbons are highly poisonous and dangerous to life in general.

Monoculture, the conventional practice of sowing large areas of land to a single crop year after year, creates a very un-

stable system which depends on these chemicals for survival.

Basically crops in our country are grown according to the following pattern. Once the farmer has prepared an adequate seedbed by plowing, harrowing, or cultivating (cultural land practices vary greatly according to soil type, crop to be sown, weather, and preference), the seed, which has been treated with a chemical fungicide to impart qualities of better germination and higher resistance to disease, is sown. The field may be artificially fertilized at this time but this varies according to crop, type of fertilizer etc. The fertilizers contain 3 major elements considered most important in plant nutrition - nitrogen, potassium, and phosphorus.

Soon after the seed has germinated and the seedling develops past a certain stage, the field is sprayed with a herbicide to kill the weeds that may interfere with the yield and quality of the crop.

In some cases the crops are sprayed sometime before the harvesting stage with pesticides if insect ravages are considered serious enough to warrant the expense. The most common recent example in our area is Lannate - sprayed extensively for control of the bertha army worm, a pest of rape seed.

After harvest the straw is either baled or burned and the stubble plowed under sometime before the next crop goes in.

This system, to my way of thinking, represents a grossly over-simplified approach to the workings of nature and is in sharp contrast to the organic approach.

The problems which modern agriculture attempts to eliminate through the use of synthetics are examples of our inadequate understanding of the intricate interrelationships of all forms of life and our inability to work in concert with them.

Rather than working at discovering the sources of our problems and their remedies, the bulk of the research is concerned with the symptoms of the problems. This approach results in the problems compounding themselves by creating a very unstable system with an increasing dependence upon the use of non-natural techniques.

For example, a soil with some deficiency which would obviously affect the quality of the plants grown in it is treated with some artificial fertilizer to supply the needs of those plants for that season. These fertilizers are used with the defending rationale that 'the plants can't tell the difference between nutrients from natural or synthetic sources.' (If I attempted to argue that point I can't see a leg for me to stand on, but I must admit that it strikes me as being pretty naive.)

The fertilizer used does nothing to improve the health of this deficient soil and in fact tends to make it more deficient by harming many minute bacteria and fungi essential for a complete and vigorous growth.

Because the deficiency of the soil was not dealt with effectively, the fertilizer will need to be used year after year after year, often in larger and larger amounts.

Natural Fertilizers

The most basic principle in the organic approach to agriculture is that there is a direct link between the health of the soil and the health of our civilization. A healthy soil naturally produces healthy and vigorous plants with a high resistance to attack by disease and insects. This in turn can give health and vibrance to the animals and people who eat them.

The soil is a very precious living resource full of many different forms of life; bacteria, fungus, insects, small animals, etc. All of its needs must be dutifully tended to in order that the best results are obtained.

Conventional agriculture seems to regard the soil as a medium - as something almost incidental in the production of crops. It is something you add fertilizer to and take crops from.

To create a whole and healthy functioning ecosystem, a circular approach is necessary. Provisions

CONTINUED ON PAGE EIGHT



And they shrieked, "We plowed fish into the gur

Pesticides

We are presently aware of the general problem of pesticides, but lack a blueprint for action. Agricultural officials must be urged to explore many existing possibilities of safe and effective alternatives which have either been ignored or partially studied but not fully developed. Divisions for biological control within departments of agriculture, on all levels of government, need to be established. Basic research, long overdue, should be conducted systematically by these groups. Ultimately, such studies will have practical results. These divisions for biological control can wean us away from self-defeating measures and can initiate programs such as "integrated controls."

"The goal before us remains what it has always been--food for the hungry. World demands are more pressing than ever; a rapidly expanding achievement of our goal appears elusive and tantalizing. Soil drugs and chemical pesticides have been used as a panacea, and they seemed to offer a bounteous cornucopia of good food for all. But we now understand how these spurious aids disturb normally functioning mechanisms of living soil, plant growth, and insect survival. We have been guilty of applying an oversimplified approach in complex situations. We must learn to use a variety of techniques. We need understanding and skill to manipulate the environment so that it produces what we need. This will require a sound biological knowledge of living organisms in soil, insects, weeds, plant pests, and crop plants, and their relationship, one to the other. We will rescue ourselves from our present dilemma when we substitute intelligence for force."

--Beatrice Trum Hunter--from
"Gardening Without Poisons"
Berkeley Medallion Book (Berkeley Publishing Corp., 1971)

The most obvious problem with chemical pesticides is their high toxicity to mammals. There are other problems which should be understood.

Balance of nature is a very important thing in life. Certain insects are predators of other insects, and certain rodents are predators of insects, etc. In this way nature tends to perpetuate itself in a healthy way--each has a place and its number is kept in check by other forces in nature. Insecticides are typically non-selective and destroy more types of insects than you spray for. In this way you weaken the balance of nature.

For example, if you spray potatoes to keep the potato beetles under control, you may, at the same time, destroy the lady bugs in your garden which would control the aphids on your peas. By spraying you might save your potatoes but lose your peas.

Problems also arise from the fact that insects treated with insecticides tend to develop resistance to the sprays and the result is that you have to spray more and more with stronger poison to achieve the desired result.

It can be seen that poisonous chemicals can have no place in a permanent system of agriculture whose purpose is to maintain itself as an integral part of its functioning.

A farmer faced with the destruction of his crop by the ravages of insects meets a dilemma of sorts: to spray or not to spray. If he doesn't, he will lose a good portion of his crop; which does no one any good. If he does, he contributes to the general contamination of our environment.

Organic agriculture, emphasizing biological and cultural controls, provides an alternative to this dilemma. Sufficient research has been done to demonstrate the feasibility of this approach but unfortunately the research has not been extensive enough to provide complete programs of action for all common pests of our crops.

Organic methods are various in their type and have been found to be as effective as their chemical counterparts with no subsequent harm to the rest of the environment.

Biological control of insects can be divided generally into five categories: (1) Control by other insects, (2) Control by birds, (3) Mechanical controls, (4) Use of botanical insecticides, and (5) life cycle manipulation of pests.

Some insects commonly used as predators are lady bugs and the praying mantis. These insects can be bought through supply houses. Lady bugs are common in Alberta and are very effective predators of mites and aphids. An organic system attracts and encourages these predators.

Insect parasites have been used with great success in pest control. The most notable example is the use of the tiny trichogramma wasp for control of many types of moths and butterflies. These insects parasitize host insects by their larvae entering the

body of the host or by pupating beside their eggs. They then eat their host and in this way control is achieved. It should be mentioned here that although biological controls are safe and relatively simple to administer, effective control requires a thorough knowledge of the life cycle of the pest involved and its relationship to the rest of the eco-system. The release of insect predators and parasites must be well timed to achieve the desired results.

Certain types of birds are very efficient controllers of insects. Wrens and martins are two notable examples. If you use chemical sprays, they become increasingly more concentrated in these allies through their diet. By not spraying, you encourage their presence and interfere less with their natural state.

Mechanical control of insects ranges from such things as a fly-swatter to sound irradiation machines and include various types of traps, lights, and screen materials.

Companion planting, another mechanical type of control, has been used for centuries in gardening, but it is only recently that scientific investigation has verified much of the folk lore surrounding these techniques. Planting cabbage near potatoes helps control certain nematodes because an oily exudate given off by the roots of the cabbage interferes with the incubation of the nematodes eggs. In our garden this summer, we interplanting mint with cabbage to fool the cabbage butterfly. The strong odor of the mint masked that of the cabbages and by the time the butterflies figured out where their meals were--we'd harvested most of our crop.



Botanical insecticides are very effective if they are used properly and are non-toxic to humans. Examples of these are rotenone, pyrethrum, sabdilla, and diatomaceous earth. All but the latter are derived from various plant extracts.

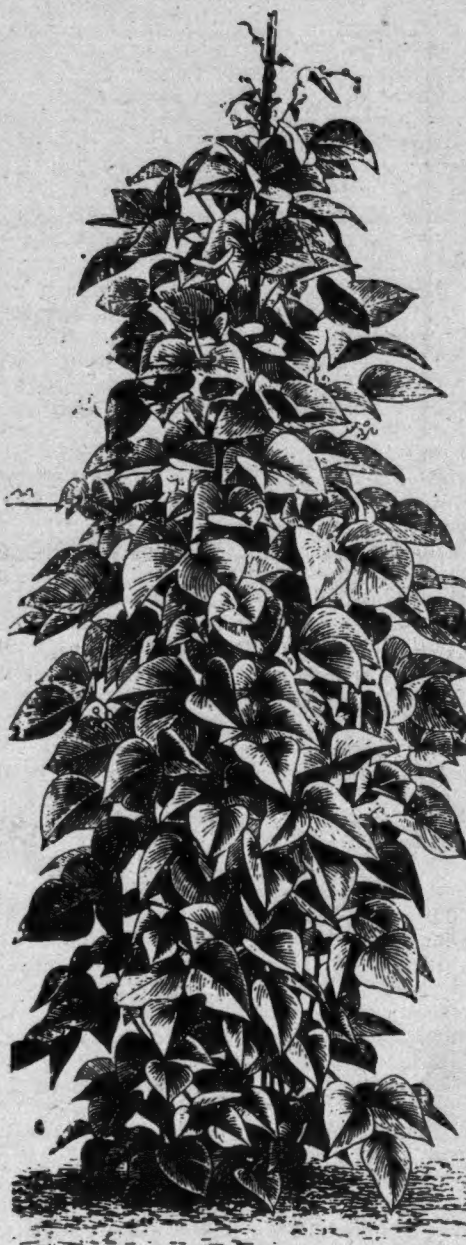
Diatomaceous earth has truly amazing potential for insect control. It is composed of millions of tiny diatoms--the skeletal remains of ancient life forms--which have a crystalline silica structure. These microscopic particles scratch the exoskeletal bodies of insects causing them to dehydrate. It is used as an insecticide, a fumigant, and in feed rations of livestock to control internal parasites. It is completely non-toxic to mammals, birds, and rodents.

Other very effective control programs include the use of cultured disease bacterium which are very host-specific. Milky-spore fungus has achieved good control of Japanese beetles--a pest of many fruit crops.

The release of sterilized males has worked well for control of screw-worms in the U.S. Because the eggs laid by females who mate with these sterile males are infertile, the screw-worm population declines steadily to a point where they are no longer a problem.

Organic insect control programs require a creative approach to the task, a willingness to experiment and the results of highly sophisticated research. Unfortunately this research is being done on a limited scale. The trend must change if we are to continue as a species. It is an uphill battle. The chemical companies are large and powerful organizations and the sale of agricultural chemicals is a multi-million dollar business. The funds for research will come when the consumer demands for organic foods is stronger and the effectiveness of the organic approach has been demonstrated on a wide scale.

An excellent book on this subject is "Gardening Without Poisons" by Beatrice Trum Hunter. It is very thorough, well-researched, and certainly worth reading.



Natural Fertilizer cont. from p. 7

must be made for recycling of 'wastes'. Much work has been done (much remains to be done also) on compost science - the process of composting organic waste such as plant residues and animal manures and returning them to the land. Animal manures, combined properly with plant residues and soil will decompose to form humus - a substance rich in organic matter and teeming with life.

Regular additions of humus has achieved remarkable results in increasing soil fertility. This practice is very workable on gardens and small farm plots but I have yet to run into a farmer who found it workable on a large scale.

Examples of large scale organic fertilizing techniques are cover cropping and sheet composting. Basically, these are the practice of plowing under still growing crops so that they will break down to form humus.

Organic matter is necessary for healthy soil and artificial fertilizers work against the production of it. Millions of tiny bacteria digest the plant matter and decompose it into humus. Because artificial fertilizers impede the growth of bacteria, this decaying process becomes less and less effective and soils treated in this manner tend to become depleted.

I met a farmer in Saskatchewan named Alvin Scheresky, who has farmed 640 acres of land organically for over 20 years. His fertilization program consists of sowing sweet clover in the last year of his rotation before summerfallowing. Sweet clover is a legume and if the right bacteria are present, the roots can fix large amounts of nitrogen from the air to the soil.

Alvin tells me his yields aren't always as high as his more conventional neighbors, but he spends \$0 on seed treatments and chemical fertilizers and comes out ahead financially.

His fellow farmers tend to view his approach with a distance, but

apparently have recently been asking Alvin how and why he does things that way. They have also complained to him of a trend towards hard-pan characteristics (compaction) in their soil while Alvin's remains a deep, rich, fertile loam.

Another important thing in organic fertilizing is the addition of rock powders to correct mineral deficiencies. Examples of these are, phosphate rock and granite powder. These fertilizers differ from the synthetic types in that they contain many trace elements in addition to their major constituents and help to create a more balanced soil.

These fertilizers are quite expensive, relatively speaking, but have low-releasing and long-releasing effects and need only be applied every few years. They require lots of humic acid to break down quickly enough to be available for the crops so composting and manuring are essential counterparts to rock powders in a sound soil enrichment program.

From an ecological point of view, organic fertilizing is a very positive thing. The opportunities for the recycling of vegetable, animal, and human organic wastes found in such high concentrations in urban areas becomes brighter all the time as composting becomes more widespread.

In some areas silt runoff from eroding soils is considered a pollution problem. Fertile soils high in organic matter and which are well aerated hold moisture more efficiently and erode to a much smaller degree.

For a more extensive discussion on composting in particular and farming in general, an excellent book is "An Agricultural Testament" by Sir Albert Howard--the father of organic farming. This book is published by the Oxford University Press and is available from Rodale Press.

INFORMATION

There is an organization concerned with the development and practice of organic technique. It is called Rodale Press. They publish some excellent periodicals and books about organic living. One in particular which I would recommend to anyone interested in learning more about eco-agriculture is "Organic Gardening and Farming". It is published monthly and has a broad appeal. Articles are written for every one from a grandmother interested in growing better nasturtiums to a farmer who wants to maintain the fertility of his soil to an environmental activist who is into recycling of waste products. The magazine is available from some health food stores or directly from the publishers. A year long subscription will run about \$5-\$6. The address is RODALE PRESS INC. 33 East Minor Street Emmaus, Pennsylvania, 18049.

gund, but our crops, they still don't grow!!"

Organic Agriculture

Even though no agriculturist would deny that small family farms represent the most effective use of our land per unit in relation to output, etc., these farms are going belly-up at an alarming rate. Small farmers are being forced to sell out by rising costs of production and lower returns for their hard work. The trend is to larger land holdings providing a way of life for fewer people. Urban social problems are being created by the large number of rural migrants. The land is being related to in a more removed manner. It is not uncommon to see huge holdings of land owned by corporations who manage it for tax loss purposes.

This is more prevalent in the U. S. but evidence can be found in Canada.

The techniques of organic agriculture don't lend themselves to a high degree of automation. They require a more personal involvement of the growers in the processes. An effective crop rotation program is essential in organic agriculture and is the antithesis of the monoculture which is characteristic of farming on a very large scale.

Through establishing more direct links between producers and consumers more small farmers can be maintained because the consumer can give the farmer a better price than the middle-man industries and save in their food budgets at the same time.



...and it's happening here...

by DENNIS WINDRIM

Who says that Alberta lacks a counterculture? Just look at the evidence -- the biggest fields of wild marijuana this side of the Mexican border, the Stampede, and even a genuine organic farmer.

Yes, folks, that's right. Dr. Phil Hastings, a professor in the department of genetics, owns and operates an organic farm. The farm, located about 15 miles east of Edmonton, produces primarily garden-type vegetables, but Dr. Hastings is also raising sheep.

Organic farming is hardly a novel type of agricultural practice. Up to just past the turn of the century, before the advent of pesticides and herbicides, all farming was basically organic. But when chemicals such as 2, 4-D, DDT, Lannate, and the various chemical fertilizers were developed, the dream of producing high-yield crops with minimum crop damage and failure was realized.

Not without cost, though. Pesticides and herbicides kill both pests and predators, and in doing so, remove a large

part of the ecosystem. The result is a decrease in the number of the insects' natural enemies, and the production of increasingly more resistant strains of insect pests. "The damage DDT has done to the rest of the world," says Hastings, "is beyond belief."

Artificial fertilizers, while increasing crop yields, reduce the flavor and texture of the produce, since, in effect, fertilization is a force-growing technique. They also have the added disadvantage of leaving undesirable chemical residues in the soil.

Commercial farming techniques also have the disadvantage of leaving insecticide and herbicide residues in both soil and food, many of which are detrimental to health. As well, spraying operations tend to distribute these chemicals by air, over an area much larger than the target crop.

The solution to these problems is fairly simple, says Hastings. To control weeds in a garden or small acreage, you pull them. To control insects, you have two choices -- find them and kill them, or use the practice of concealment and rotation.

The potato, for example, has one enemy -- the Colorado beetle. The

best way to avoid beetle damage is to conceal the potatoes among crops distasteful to the pest, in this case, green beans and flax. The problem is also met by changing the location of the potato crop from year to year.

Dr. Hastings has found this method to be very successful. He found only two Colorado beetles on a half-acre field of potatoes last year.

Concealment and rotation, if applied on a commercial basis, would not result in a substantial increase in work. The only major change would be in pest control and harvesting equipment, for which existing machinery could be modified.

Nor would there be a need for the crop yield to drop. "The growth time would not change (appreciably)," says Hastings. "As well, organic processes tend to hold water in the soil, which means that growth could carry longer into periods of drought."

Hastings uses only one chemical, Rotenone, in his operation. This particular insecticide is used to control ticks in the sheep population, and cannot be dispensed with until the ticks are gone. Rotenone, though, does not penetrate into the meat, and, as well, possesses

a fast breakdown period and leaves no residue.

There is little difference between organically-raised sheep and the commercial product, says Hastings. The only difference is that, where commercially-raised sheep are grain fed, Hastings pasture-feeds his sheep. This has added by-products, inasmuch as the sheep return nutrients to the soil on which they pasture.

Hastings prefers to avoid the label "organic." "The majority of people are not too excited about organic farming," he says. He prefers to build his market on the reputation of his produce rather than on the name "organic."

"You can consider organic farming as a specialized form of agriculture for which there is increasing public demand," Hastings commented, "with the added advantage that it isn't distributing poisonous chemicals in the environment, and that it maintains the soil in very good condition."

When asked why the Department of Agriculture did not inform farmers of organic techniques, Hastings had this to say: "Organic farming is an opportunity for small farmers, put off by those who are supposed to help them."

end Canada's complicity

DEMONSTRATE

nov. 18

2 pm

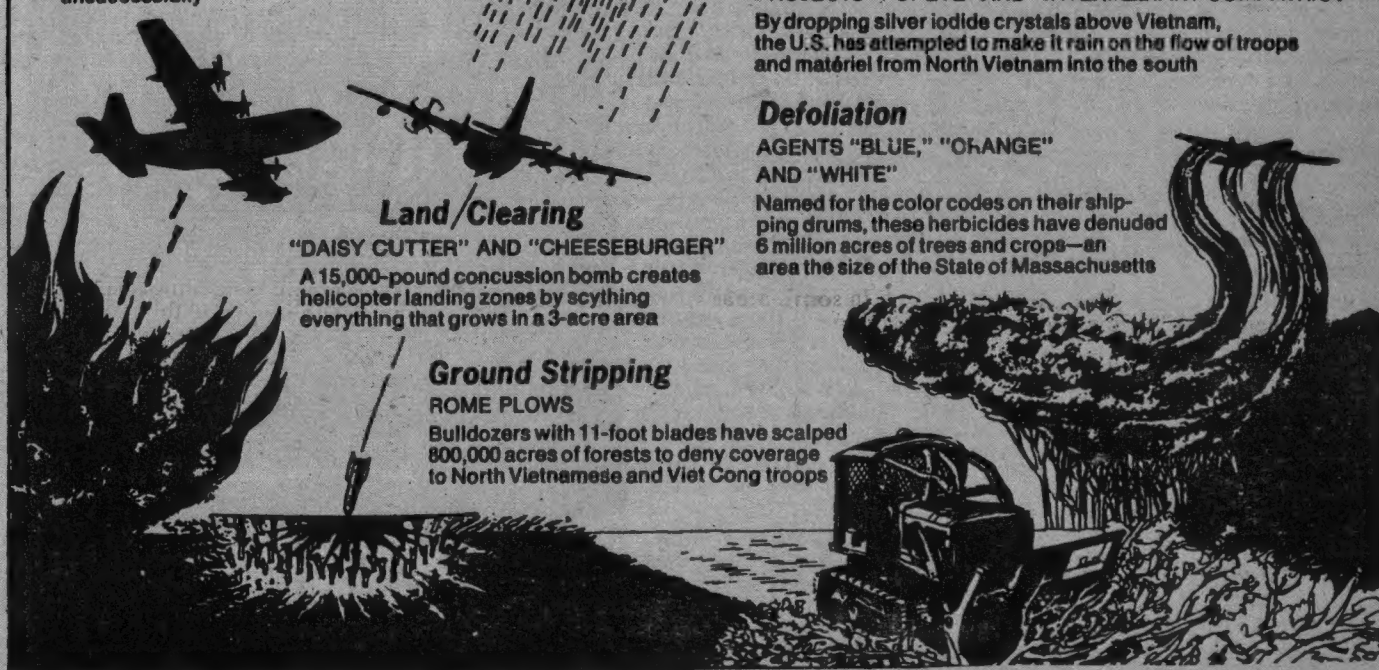
legislative bldg.

Weapons That Changed the Face of Vietnam

Fire Bombing

PROJECTS "SHERWOOD FOREST" AND "PINK ROSE"

Using World War II magnesium incendiary bombs, the U.S. has tried to burn large sections of damp rain forests -- unsuccessfully



Rain Making

PROJECTS "POPEYE" AND "INTERMEDIARY COMPATRIOT" By dropping silver iodide crystals above Vietnam, the U.S. has attempted to make it rain on the flow of troops and matériel from North Vietnam into the south

Defoliation

AGENTS "BLUE," "ORANGE" AND "WHITE"

Named for the color codes on their shipping drums, these herbicides have denuded 6 million acres of trees and crops -- an area the size of the State of Massachusetts

Land Clearing

"DAISY CUTTER" AND "CHEESEBURGER" A 15,000-pound concussion bomb creates helicopter landing zones by scything everything that grows in a 3-acre area

Ground Stripping

ROME PLOWS

Bulldozers with 11-foot blades have scalped 800,000 acres of forests to deny coverage to North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops

Organic foods and you

"The changes in gardening and farming practices which this book advocates will not be realized until an aroused public understands the issues. These problems concern not only those who till the soil, but are of utmost importance to every consumer of food -- which means all of us," Beatrice Trum Hunter -

In shopping for organic foods one of the first things you notice is the generally higher prices. There are two main reasons for this. First, to grow something organically often requires more care and hand labour. We must remember that the prime motivating factors in conventional food production are low costs, conveniences, and volume. In organic food production the major motives are quality and nutritional value. The second reason for the higher prices is the economics of volume. Because there is a lower demand for organic foods at present, they are handled in small quantities by small outlets thus the price must be higher.

However, if you view the worth of a food as being relative to its quality, then organic foods are worth the extra money you pay for them. For one thing you are getting a food that is better for you -- they are relatively free of toxic chemicals and nutritionally barren of non-food additives. Another thing you get when you buy organic food is flavour. The only way for a person to verify this is to try it and compare. In Edmonton, the General Store deals almost exclusively with organic products. Westmount Health foods has a large selection too, and they are available to a lesser degree in the other health food stores. Buy a little bag of Chico San organic short-grain brown rice and compare it for texture, appearance and flavour with a non-organic type. You could buy a jar of Deaf

Smith organic peanut butter and compare it with a hydrogenated, homogenized type (Kraft, for example), and a 'natural', unhydrogenated, type (Woodwards or Nutty Club), and see for yourself just how tasty food can be.

How can you be sure that something is organic and not just labelled as such to cash in on the market value of the foods? The best way is to grow them yourself. It is surprisingly easy and rewarding to grow an abundance of garden-fresh organic vegetables even on a small plot in the city.

The second best way would be to buy personally from a farmer you know and trust. Talk to him--find out how he handles his problems and how he fertilizes. An organic grower has nothing to hide.

In the Edmonton area, Philip Hastings is the only organic farmer I know of. He produces vegetables, berries, and organic lamb, can be reached through the Sunflower Inn restaurant.

The next best way you can ensure the quality of your foods is to buy reputable brands from your local health food store. There are a few companies in the organic field with long standing reputations for the quality of their commodities. We use products from these sources on a regular basis and don't hesitate to recommend them. Arrowhead Mills marketing Deaf Smith brand, nuts, grains, cereals, beans, seeds, and nut butters. Erewhon Trading Company for oils and a variety of specialty foods. Chico San for rice products. Lifestream Foods in Vancouver is a wholesale distributor of these and other good foods and can be trusted for honesty in representation of these products that they handle.

In Alberta, Crooked Creek Stone Mills, owned and run by Peter Issac, sells a very good organic stone ground whole wheat flour under the name 'Alberta King'. It is a new brand

and I haven't had an opportunity to try it yet, so I cannot recommend it. I'm sure that this list is incomplete, but these are the major producers whose products can be bought locally. Feel free to question the storekeepers, it's your right to know things about what you buy. Much can be learned from a positive and open dialogue.

Although the methods of organic agriculture have been practiced by

some farmers in Canada for many years, the organic foods industry is still in its infancy in our country. As more consumer dollars are spent on organic foods, more farmers will be encouraged and respond to the demand and the prices will come down.

Buy organic and you will get higher quality food by supporting a better way of doing things.



THE FROST

Tzu Yeh

Young man,
Seize every minute
Of your time.
The days fly by;
Ere long you too
Will grow old.

If you believe me not,
See there, in the courtyard,
How the frost
Glitters white and cold and cruel
On the grass
That once was green.

Heidelberg

Brewed from pure spring water.



And that's the truth!

The Hong Kong Students:

DISCRIMINATION AND BIGOTRY

or fate and circumstance?

The university as a purveyor of foreign aid

Question: When is discrimination not really discrimination?

Answer: When it's about to happen at U of A, but no one wants to call it that because it isn't nice.

Does that sound as strange to you now as it did to many others last April when the whole issue of foreign student infiltration on campus reared its poorly suppressed head?

For those who don't remember, or perhaps didn't care, it all started when the Faculty of Engineering awoke one morning to the realization that it simply had to do something about all those foreign students who were filling up its course lists.

Granted, the problem had been building up for the past two years, but 1972 was to be the year of action.

So the faculty had a meeting and accepted a motion recommending the imposition of a quota on the number of foreign students to be enrolled in Engineering. The exact wording was that:

The Engineering Faculty Council approve the enrolment of students on student visas in the undergraduate engineering program up to a total of 20% of the previous year and that up to one-third of this number, that is, up to 7% of the total undergraduate enrolment of the previous year may come from one country. These students should be distributed equitably throughout the four years of the program.

This was the motion which was presented to General Faculties Council on April 24th, where it was debated and subsequently deferred pending legal advice.

Meanwhile, the situation wasn't getting any better. In fact, it was a lot worse because the group of students who had been the primary target for the motion - the Chinese students from Hong Kong - had become definitely hostile and had submitted a brief refuting Engineering's statements, along with a petition containing 650 signatures.

The Hong Kong students, regardless of whatever else may be said, do constitute a special group at U of A by virtue of number alone.

According to this year's statistics there are 558 students from Hong Kong on student visas. Last year there were apparently 466 on student visas and another 103 landed immigrants from Hong Kong.

A distant second come those from the U.S. at 386, those from England at 367. From there down, the numbers of students from other countries making up the 2,550 strong foreign student body are generally less than 50.

These are all approximate, since every reference to foreign students mentions a different figure. Those mentioned above come from the Registrar's and Foreign Student Advisor's offices, which hopefully have the most accurate information.

The exact number of Hong Kong students who were in Engineering last year remains unclear, mainly due to the fact that the faculty said one thing, the Chinese Students' Association another and the Registrar yet another.

The Registrar's office lists 126 undergraduate students in Engineering from Hong Kong, Formosa and China, out of a total of 1,238.

This means they constituted 10% of the faculty's undergraduate enrollment.

The Engineering faculty somehow had a figure of 15 to 20% and the Chinese Students' Assoc. got only 7.9% from somewhere, during the April confrontation.

In between the haggling over numbers the GFC members managed to question not only the legal but moral as well, implications of what they were suggesting.

It soon became clear that such a move would be interpreted in one way only - as discrimination, racism.

One of the more "interesting" comments of that meeting was made by D.G. Tyndall, then Vice-President, Finance and Administration:

Dr. Tyndall objected to the indiscriminate use of words like "racist" and "discrimination" and denied that the proposal was racist in character. He said the law recognized unfair discrimination and discrimination which was warranted by circumstances.

(from the GFC minutes)

The final result of the discussion was that the motion was tabled until legal advice had been obtained.

At the next meeting it was reported that the University solicitors had been divided in their opinions and that there could be no clear ruling until the matter was challenged in the courts. As well, the new Alberta Bill of Rights could affect the issue.

At this time the Faculty of Engineering withdrew its request to impose quotas, and that seemed to be that.

As far as GFC is concerned, nothing further has been done. It had been suggested that one possibility would be to simply give preference to Alberta students rather than to discriminate against other groups. This was discounted without even much discussion, although such a practice is common in the U.S.

But to get back to the friendly Engineering faculty which had been so anxious to clean house in April.

It seemed a good idea to find out what the situation was this fall, since the number of Hong Kong students had increased at an average annual rate of 51.4% for the past six years at the same time as the overall foreign student population increased only 9.5%, according to U of A President Dr. Max Wyman.

Surely if the situation had been critical then, it would be crucial now? But no - it appeared that things were better this

year. The first hint of what was to come was from Provost A. A. Ryan, who mentioned that he had seen Dean Ford (of Engineering) who had said that the problem had dissipated. Interesting.

Assistant Dean E. I. Fowler provided further enlightenment. Yes, the enrolment seemed to have corrected itself, he said.

Was there any specific reason that Engineering knew of? Well, it did increase the requirements for foreign students. All such prospective students must take an English language proficiency exam and depending on the results they are permitted to carry a full academic load or only a partial one with extra English classes.

How effective this was in weeding foreign students out of Engineering is not yet to be known, but Mr. Fowler thinks there are less in first year than there were last year. It's just a hunch, of course, since they haven't made a survey yet.

It would be very easy at this point to condemn the Faculty of Engineering for discrimination and bigotry and to leave it there. No problem is that unidimensional, however, that it just consists of reports and motions.

The most outstanding facet of the Hong Kong student issue is their massive migration to Canada and the U.S., because U of A is not the only university to experience this problem.

The University of British Columbia is in an easily accessible area for such foreign student invasions as it discovered several years ago when the number of Hong Kong students requesting admission was rising fantastically.

Many at that time were going to B.C., taking a year of junior college where they often received high marks since it was old material, then demanding admission into U.B.C.

In an attempt to have more control over the situation, it decided that a foreign student already in B.C. must have a degree (not just a few years) from another institution before being admitted.

It still entertains applications from students in Hong Kong, but now feels there is not so much pressure to accept someone who is already camped on its doorstep.

The crux of the matter is that Hong Kong simply does not provide sufficient facilities for its matriculating students, and that is what really bothers some people.

There are approximately 100,000 matriculating students in Hong Kong, with university places for only between 4 and 6,000. This is provided at two universities, one of which is private.

The Chinese Students' Assoc. brief argued that the problem is not one of expansion - that the number of university places increased 213% in the ten years prior to 1971, from 850 to 4,635.

According to them the problem is that the number of qualified entrants exceeds even the increased opportunity there, which seems to be talking in circles.

Whatever the reasons, students from Hong Kong are taking increasing advantage of the easily accessible universities of North America, giving rise to claims that Hong Kong, in view of its highly industrialized nature, is abdicating its responsibility.

The question of foreign students taking advantage of our educational institutions is not just limited to moral considerations. The main concern of many is the financial burden on Canadian taxpayers to pay for the education of non-taxpayers children.

During the GFC debate on Engineering's motion, Dr. Wyman suggested that the approximately 2,500 Hong Kong university students on student visas in Canada meant a possible commitment by us of \$7 1/2 million, maybe \$10 million including those in other educational institutions.

He further questioned whether Canada has an obligation to spend that much money to educate the students of a particular country. If Canada does not recognize such an obligation, what controls are necessary. If Canada does agree, how much should the province have to bear.

Registrar A.D. Cairns agrees that the first responsibility is to the sons and daughters of the taxpayers, then to other Canadians. Foreign students are far down on the list, he noted.

The strongest argument came from Mr. Fowler. He was particularly concerned that the Hong Kong students came from an economic background well capable of supporting such an educational system. "That's really the big difference as far as I'm concerned."

He added, "It's fine to talk of giving aid and assisting underdeveloped countries, but Hong Kong is definitely not one of them."

So much for the forces that work to bring together the Canadian educational system and the Hong Kong student. As far as Engineering was concerned it was what happened from that point on which was of importance.

When 20% of a faculty is made up of foreign students and half of them are from one country, it's little wonder that some Engineering students felt threatened. This situation was probably felt the most in first and second year which had larger numbers than the most advanced ones.

Add to this the fact that foreign students in their insecurity will tend to group with others of a common background, often speaking their native language, and there is instant antagonism from the Canadian students.

by Judy Samoil



poundmaker music

map

by:
John R.
Truthart

Greetings once again from the fertile garden of the flowering mind. Time for another wonderful article from Harry Foont's list of Incredible Arts Assignments. This week's column features two two-drummer bands; Storm and Missouri.

Storm is from Calgary and started off together about three and half years ago. After several personnel changes they are finally back to the original people.

The band uses the idea of two drummers as more of a novelty than an essential part of the music they play. Both drummers play a separate drum solo in one of the songs Storm does.

Their repertoire varies depending on where they play. Taverns warrant material more towards the Jethro Tull and Uriah Heep end of the spectrum. At dances they play more commercial rock. Those of you who went to the Social in CAB last Friday probably were able to see the kind of stuff Storm does.



I was privileged enough a couple of weekends ago to travel with Missouri for two days. Aside from really enjoying myself, I learned a lot about the band and its operation.

Until last week, Missouri was a five-man band, and with the recent addition of an organist they should be able to expand and improve a lot of their material.

They've been together since the beginning of the year and four months ago was when they added their second drummer. The reason for this was to give Ken McNay, their current drummer, more time to work on his vocals.

The second drummer, Norm Bishop, is, if you will, the lead drummer. He does the drumming when Ken is up front singing or playing the congas or



Missouri's Dave Presslee on stage in Grand Center

Insert: Norm Bishop on drums

timbales. They often combine on the drums to do things by Santana and the Allman Brothers. They also incorporate both drums into a single drum solo, in one of their songs.

The combining and blending that goes into the drums is also used with the two lead guitars. Terry Medd and Wayne Alford exchange and combine rhythms between their two guitars for some quite interesting effects.

Oh, yes, this two-drummer, two-lead guitar band also has a bass player. Dave Presslee stands between

the two drummers and lays down a steady beat. His style on stage reminded me a lot of Quicksilver's David Freiberg, the way he stands there wrapped up with the music -- and plays.

Another band I've come across is called the Hazy Hill Puppy Farm. I haven't heard them play yet, but Ivan Rippov, the band's leader, came up to my room to rap for a while.

He thinks I should add into the column a little bit about the actual operation of the music industry and tell people "just exactly what sort of things are going on and the sort of things that bands have to go through in order to survive."

The band's agent, Tarris (Fang) Jaksen, also came along to oversee the entire operation. Quiet for most of the time, he came in at the end of our conversation telling us of his plans for changing the music scene in Edmonton.

Tarris has had a lot of experience in the United States and feels that his past experience will undoubtedly be far superior to what was in Edmonton before he came here.

Well, more of this later on. Ivan and Tarris promised to come and see me later on when they have more time to talk, so one of these issues I'll interview the Hazy Hill Puppy Farm, so remember that famous expression of Tarris' when he said "I got ripped to pieces and played Black Sabbath backwards at 78 rpm. I saw God, man, I saw God."

Just before I end this column I would like to thank Threshold for playing at our little gathering on Election night in Canada. They were really great. They're playing a lot of dances around town, so if you get a chance to see them -- GO. Their assistance and guidance with this week's column is much appreciated.

Happy Birthday

Elsie



graphic by Ken Gelech

Kuerti explodes Leonard falls in piano

by Adolph Paganini

... at least he should have.

Anton Kuerti, pianist extraordinaire, gave the most brilliant performance of the symphony season so far. His interpretation of Tchaikovsky's first piano concerto was peerless. His technical perfection was sparkling. His visual performance was exquisite. And then there was Leonard.

Leonard the Maestro, Leonard the interpreter, Leonard the obstacle. Why a symphony with the potential the E. S. O. has lets itself be led to hell (and not back) by this man is beyond me.

The way he brought in the tutti's (did he bring them in?) was probably the major downfall of the concert. Sometimes too late, sometimes too early, but seldom on time. The musicians played their parts capably enough with the possible exception of the lower brass, which seemed to play their own tunes, but, because of Lawrence's bungling they tended to detract from the total effect of the concerto.

The other two items on the program were "Musica Post Prandia" After Dinner Music by Manus Sasonkin, and Robert Schumann's "4th Symphony in D Minor".

Sasonkin's piece was a fairly light thing. Easily digested. Had some interesting sectional contrasts as well as string and wind blending.

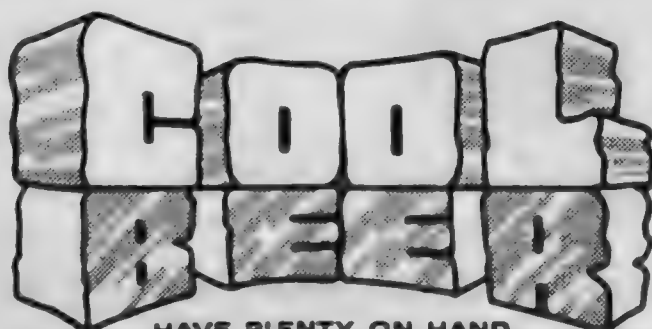
One of the major problems the ESO has was evident here.

The winds and strings have a hard time balancing their dynamic levels with each other. This causes things to come out sounding too contrasted. Sasonkin is a professor in the music department at the U of A, if anyone is interested.

The Schumann symphony was probably the best-played piece. This symphony is quite difficult and also not often performed these days. The ESO really showed its potential here. Even Leonard's conducting was adequate. The runs from contrabass to soprano were even and remained in tempo to the last note. Again the brass tended to add a disconcerting note. It seems impossible for them to come in exactly on cue and in tune. Actually it wasn't quite as bad as it sounds here, after all they're still a young orchestra.



Ken McNay of Missouri during their Santana set. Terry Medd looks on (at the Cokebottle)



HAVE PLenty ON HAND



Film Societys 'angered' by proposed classification system

By ANN HARVEY

Both the Edmonton Film Society and the National Film Theatre of Edmonton are angered and disappointed in the provincial government's committee report on censorship to the legislative assembly, because of no real consideration given to the unique problems and situations of the film societies.

They feel that they should be exempt from the present censorship and proposed classification systems, citing a number of good reasons that the committee seems to have ignored.

Alberta is the only province in Canada where film societies are not given special consideration before the Censor Board. A national film society conference can never be held in Alberta because films shown by societies in other provinces cannot be shown here.

Mr. Ernie Jamison, Chairman of the committee, apparently said that only in Saskatchewan had he heard of such an arrangement for film societies.

Recommendation #5 of the report states: "It is recommended that all films, including those of film societies, must be reviewed by the Classification Board prior to being shown to the public, excepting only educational films shown by educational institutions."

This is one of the main points of contention. What does the provincial government consider educational?

The Edmonton Film Society (EFS) considers itself a film study group, and on that basis feels it should fit into the educational category of the Amusement Act.

Ms. Barbara Stewart, President of the EFS, pointed out the ridiculousness of the EFS having to go through much time and trouble with distributors, and pay the money for censorship or in the future, classification, when people and institutions like the Home Ec department can show films like Laurel and Hardy and not have to get the film censored before the Board.

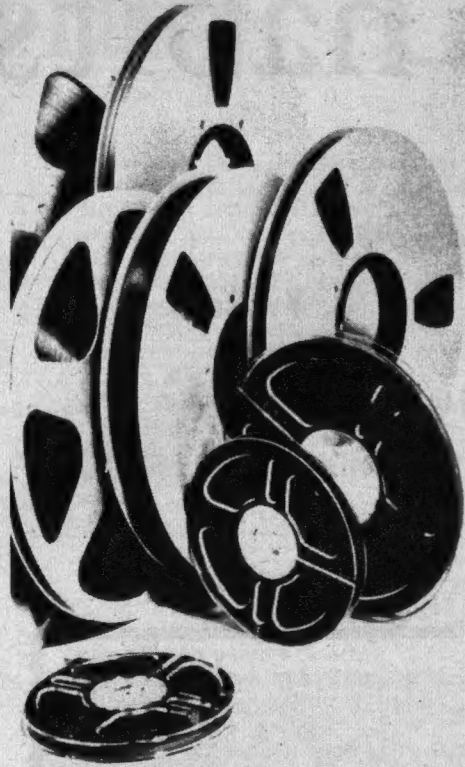
The EFS does and pays for it, per foot of film.

Ms. Roxy Travers, a film maker and general manager of the National Film Theatre (NFT) gave a few more examples, stating that various well-known companies in the city are getting films without having to take them before the censorship board, and showing them in their company auditoriums. Also, libraries rent out films every week, and take it for granted that because they're a library that they're not open to censorship.

At the moment, the EFS is investigating the possibility of setting up as the Edmonton Film School, in the hopes of gaining the right of exemption.

"I'm sure their (the committee's) idea of expanding education doesn't fit in with the Worth Report's," said Ms. Stewart.

The NFT submitted a proposal to



the censorship committee which, in the committee's report, was left unexplained.

The proposal asked "That the provincial government introduce a Category 'X' whereby film and study (and private) groups with a limited membership (of 18 years and over), would not be required to submit certain films to the censor."

"This Category 'X' would not necessarily mean that the films were questionable in nature, but would merely indicate that these particular films had not been classified or cut by the Censor Board."

The problem of getting a separate category is more on a pragmatic level than a moral one, stated Ms. Travers, being as the NFT has only shown one restricted adult film in the past, and that was a documentary.

The NFT operates under the auspices of the Canadian Film Archives, a division of the Canadian Film Institute. If the committee fails to make any special recommendation concerning film societies and nothing is done about the present situation, the NFT plans perhaps to form the Western Canadian Film Institute. It would then, like the CFI in Ottawa, operate on federal grounds, and so be outside of the provincial censorship problem.

It should be remembered that the federal government has passed legislation over what is considered obscene material, in the Criminal Code, and because of this the NFT argues that film societies are subject to federal laws and the province has no authority in this area.

Ms. Travers hopes that eventually

film societies will receive equal treatment across the country.

The NFT, as the EFS, has had many problems in the past dealing with the censorship board. Many films have been refused by them because of anticipated problems with censorship. Both societies refuse to show films that have been cut in any way, arguing that it alters the film maker's original intentions.

Submission dates have been another major problem. In the past, films have had to be submitted to the Censor Board at least five days ahead of the screening date. This meant that in total as many as ten or twelve days passed during which a film could not be screened, the distributors were making no money, and other people were being deprived of seeing it.

And the committee looks like it's going to make the situation worse for the film societies. Recommendation #16 states: In order that the public may have the advantage of media reviews in advance of the showing of a film in their area, it is recommended that an interval of one week be provided between classifying and showing of films.

Reviews like this would serve no purpose for the EFS and NFT, because the films only receive one showing. And it is because of just this one showing that film makers and film archives and distributors are reluctant to let a film go for such a long time.

One of the biggest concerns for the EFS and NFT, however is the ridiculous cost of dealing with such a censorship or future classification system.

Presently, the provincial government requires the Edmonton Film Society to pay a \$50 fee as a "travelling road show", the only area they can be classified in under the outdated Amusement Act.

Censoring of every film is mandatory, as it looks like classification will be, for the film societies. It costs the EFS \$200 to \$300 a year to have films censored.

Since 1971 the NFT has paid \$250 in censorship fees.

Both are non-profit organizations.

Also, all films have to be paid for, whether they have been viewed and classified by the Board before or not.

It is interesting that Mr. Jamison, Chairman of the committee said, "It is only right that the people making a buck be prepared to answer to the courts," when commenting on the proposed classification system, since the Board, observes Ms. Travers, has charged in the past for the privilege of censoring and will no doubt continue to do so, with the classification system.

Now where do the EFS and the NFT fit into this? They certainly aren't "making a buck." They want to stress that they are unlike commercial film theatres in that they cater to a restricted membership/audience of 18 years and over, they inform members as to what will be shown, accept members' criticisms and film title suggestions for the

future, and issue background information and explanations of all the films shown.

Being categorized with the commercial theatres, the film societies will also be liable to be taken to court if someone in the audience shows objection to a film, something that they can't risk or afford, and something that educational institutions are protected against.

Ms. Travers feels that the commercial theatres want the government to take the responsibility, that distributors and commercial theatres don't feel qualified to determine what is obscene. As it stands now, distributors often cut the films, and many theatres can't tell you if they've been butchered or not.

If the proposed legislation goes through, the responsibility would be set on the exhibitors shoulders to take their chances with the Criminal Code.

Ms. Travers noted that in British Columbia, after a few cases had been brought up against movie theatres, the projectors union went on strike, and refused to show restricted adult films.

So though classification may help a bit, it may end up making very little difference, practically speaking. What the audiences will see depends on the radical outlook of the exhibitors.

Both the NFT and the EFS were disturbed by the make-up and procedure of the Committee on Censorship. Many practical aspects weren't even considered.

Ms. Stewart and Ms. Travers seemed to agree that Attorney-General Merv Leitch was the only member of the committee who was very understanding and who seemed to be involved in the practical application of things.

The other members seemed to base their views on emotional hearsay, and were sadly lacking in any knowledge of the current film industry. Most admitted to having seen only one or two films in the past year, if that, of which it was said "Mary Poppins" was included.

It is interesting to note, said Ms. Travers, that during the hearings inferences were made that lead one to believe that the church was considered to be the general public while film societies were labelled pressure groups.

Between the EFS and the NFT, about 2000 to 3000 people would be affected by the committee's decision not to make any special recommendations to the legislature for the film societies. And these are the people who are especially concerned with the world of film production and research, people with a particular interest and knowledge of films.

Although Mr. Jamison could not be reached before the interview with Ms. Travers, in a telephone conversation soon afterwards he told her that there would of course be further talks and discussions before any legislation could be drawn up but that "he didn't think he could make any special recommendations."

Why not, Mr. Jamison. Why not?

Detailed above is the reaction of two major film societies in Alberta to the Select Committee on Censorship's recommendations for liberalizing Alberta's censorship laws by turning it into a classification system. This is of course the same system that will, by allowing police and private citizens to bust films, ensure a more rigid system of censorship than even that which we currently tolerate. What major distributor is going to allow concern for good cinema to outway the possibility of being shut down at the hands of police morals or private indignation? So why don't you clip out (yes, on the dotted line) the handy little mail-in coupon reprinted below and let Mr. Jamison know of your views on the matter. He would undoubtedly be interested to hear. Just mail it to Mr. Ernie Jamison, Chairman of the Select Committee on Censorship at the provincial legislative building right here in Edmonton. While your at it, you might as well let the Attorney-General know too. Just address it to Attorney-General Merv Leitch at the same building where Mr. Jamison gets his mail.

Dear Mr. Jamison and Mr. Leitch:

I believe legislation should be passed that would set up a system of

_____ censorship such as currently on the books

_____ no censorship or classification system

_____ complete classification (see below)

_____ Censorship of film study groups (instead of classification)

_____ classification of film study groups

_____ exemption from classification and censorship for film study groups

_____ censorship for commercial theatres

_____ classification for commercial theatres

To elaborate on the classification system named above, I would favour the following categories:

_____ General (for everyone)

_____ Adult (14 yrs. and over)

_____ Restricted Adult (18 yrs. and over)

_____ Restricted Adult "X" (18 yrs. and over with excessive violence, bad language, etc.)

_____ Category "X" (films not classified, for use of film study and private groups with a limited membership of 18 yrs. and over)

_____ Others: _____

Other comments: _____

By the way, I'm

_____ (name)

_____ (address)

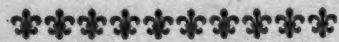
_____ (age)

Drinking habits

Last year, while the "Pub in SUB" issue was generating more sound than sense, a University of Alberta professor produced a study that shed light on the basis of that debate. Dr. B. Y. Card, professor in Educational Foundations, completed a study commenced in the spring of 1970 by one of his Sociology classes (Ed Fdn. 419) on the topic "Drinking Habits of University of Alberta Students".

Because the study which Card finally produced in the form of a report to the Liquor Legislation Committee, was not the first on the topic, it was able to note trends, as well as describe contemporary drinking habits. In 1955, W. R. Kelly and G. W. Small did such a study and another one was done in 1959-60. W. B. Stocks as well as N. Mehra had conducted a similar study in 1969-70 using as his population 282 Lister Hall Residents.

What follows in summarization (and Popularization) of Dr. Card's findings. The extensiveness of his 72 page report is by no means captured in this article. All academic terms are paraphrased and much of the information is reproduced in the form of graphs.



Against the popular notion that all University students spent their time here drinking, Dr. Card found that they were divided into total abstainers, monthly drinkers (once or twice a month), weekly drinkers and oftener-than-weekly drinkers (those who drank two or more times a week).

On the basis of this categorization, he was able to summarize drinking trends, on this university campus for the last fifteen years (1955-1970) thusly:

Frequency of Drinking by Students

Drinking Classification	1959-1960	
	males	females
Never	9%	6%
1 a month or less	34%	60%
2-3 times per month and 1-2 times/wk	49%	33%
3 times/wk or oftener	8%	0%

Drinking Classification	1970	
	males	females
Abstainer	5.9%	6.1%
Monthly	29.2%	49.2%
Weekly	32.2%	35.6%
Oftener	32.7%	9.1%

Hidden in the above table is the difference between rural and urban women, and an important trend. In 1955, while 94.4% of all female urban students drank (at all), only 50% of their rural (female) counterparts did. However, by 1960, 94% of all women drank, suggesting a major increase in drinkers in those women who came from rural areas, and accounting for some of the increase. Added to that is the fact that whereas in 1960, no women reported drinking oftener-than-weekly, by 1970, 9.1% of them had fallen into the practice. At the same time more-than-weekly male drinkers had risen from 8% to 32.7% of the total.

Who drinks?

Age:

As students grow older (and stay in University), they drink more, with the bulk shifting from monthly to weekly (and some more-than-weekly) drinking.

Frequency of drinking	AGE GROUP			
	-20	21-23	24+	
Abst.	5.0	5.8	9.3	
Mnthly	49.6	28.9	25.6	
Wkly	32.4	33.9	37.2	
Oftmr	12.9	31.4	27.9	

Or, examined in terms of year at university, drinking increases with each year until the fifth at which point it drops.

Marriage:

Only seems to increase slightly the number of those drinking more-than-weekly.

	Abst.	Mnthly	Wkly	Oftmr
Single	5	39.8	34.7	21.2
Married	12.5	35.0	22.5	5.0

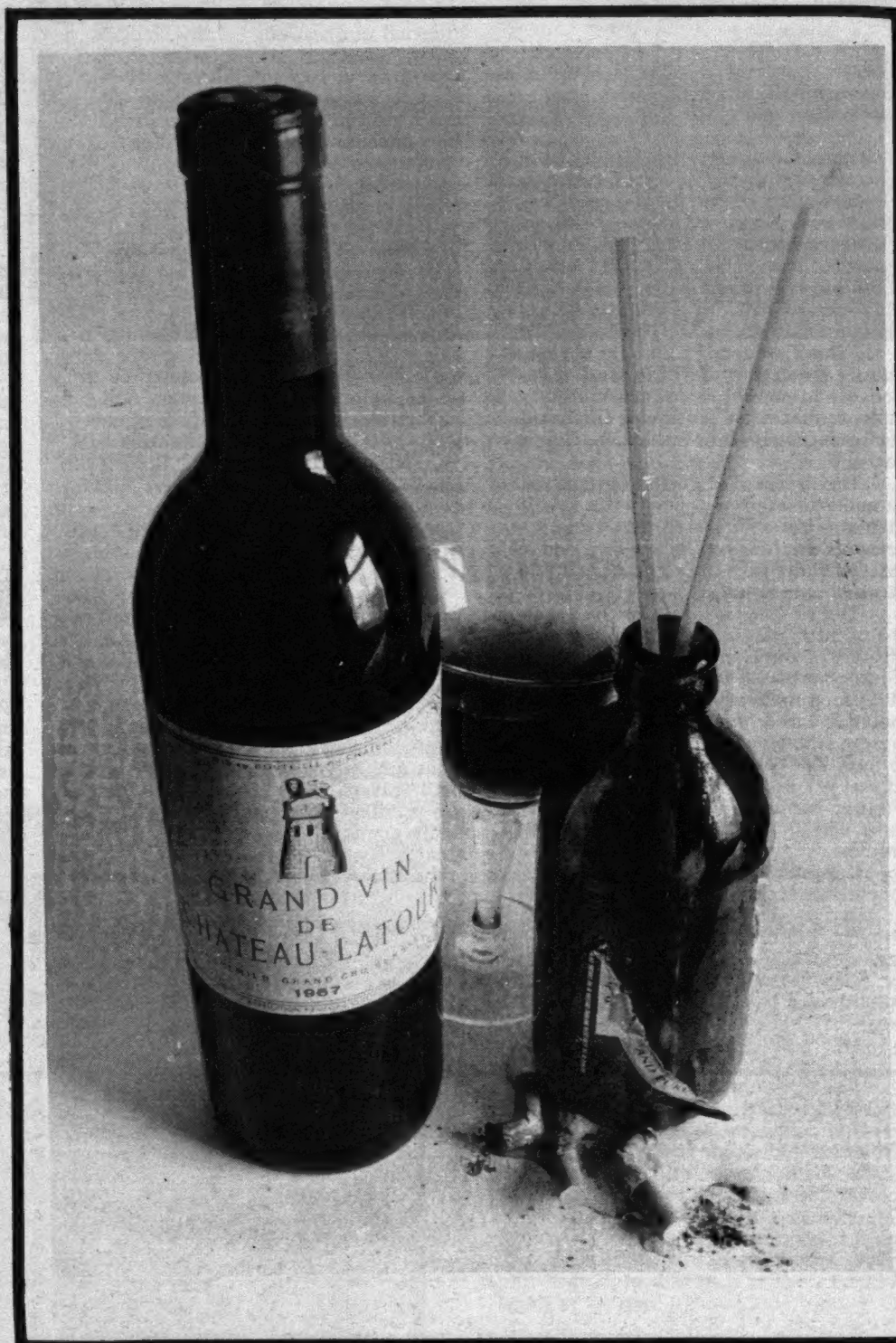
It does not seem to make any difference whether the student had gone to public or separate school, or of what ethnic origin he was. What did make a difference was the student's religion.

Study by

Dr. B. Y. Card

Written by

Winston Gereluk



make a significant difference.

What seemed to affect drinking habits slightly was whether or not parents owned their own home (students drank proportionately less if they did) and whether or not your parents were "highly religious" (most abstainers came from "highly religious" parents).

The most significant variable appeared to be the parents' own drinking habits and the type of drinking carried on in the home. Card sums it up: "Abstainers tend to be students whose parents never drink (70.6 per cent for mothers, 58.8 per cent for fathers). Monthly drinkers are associated mostly with mothers who drink occasionally; weekly drinkers with fathers who drink occasionally. More than weekly drinkers are over-represented among those where the mother and the father are categorized as regular drinkers".

Closely associated with the above is the answer to the question "Were you allowed to drink at home?" Interestingly the answers show that parents don't discriminate here on the basis of sex.

- (1) 21 percent were allowed to drink on "important occasions only", and turned out to be mostly monthly drinkers.
- (2) About 20 percent could drink from ten to fifteen times a year, these were spread evenly over all three frequency categories for drinkers.
- (3) About 44 percent could drink at any time at home, and these yield most of more-than-weekly drinkers.
- (4) Only about 14 percent were never allowed to drink at home. 50 per cent of these turned out to be abstainers.

The conclusion that Dr. Card derived is that students pick up their drinking habits before coming to University -- all that happens here is that they tend to become heavier drinkers.

Faculty:

Students' drinking habits vary according to their faculties or school, as according to Dr. Card, "each makes specialized demands on students, providing them with social models, often their professors, and giving them a vision of future career patterns and styles of life."

In summary: Dentistry has the biggest percentage of abstainers (25%); agriculture has the most more-than-weekly drinkers (47%) along with commerce (60%); pharmacy (43%); and physical education (42%). Monthly and weekly drinkers are to be found in Home Economics, medicine, education, arts and dental hygiene.

Place of Residence:

Most students live at home (52.3% per cent of females and 38.6 male) and these contribute more than their share of abstainers to the student body. The next largest proportion live in apartments (35 per cent male and 24.2 per cent female), and these, for some reason, are highly over-represented in the more-than-weekly drinking category (44.6% of these males, 50% of such females). Only 8% live in residence, and, surprisingly, turn out to be mainly monthly drinkers.

Transportation:

61.4% of the male and 23.5% of the female students rely on their own cars to get to university. 41.9% of all male car owners are oftener-than-weekly drinkers (contributing 78.6% of the men in that category). On the other hand, only 9.7% of the women with their own cars are in that category.

Scholarship:

Again, contrary to popular wisdom, Card's study indicates that students' drinking habits have no significant effect on his performance as a scholar at this place.

Religion:

A student's religious beliefs may seem to have an effect on his drinking habits when they were strong enough to make him a church-goer. Only 23.8 percent of all students attend church. Of these 1.6 percent abstain completely, 41.7 percent drink monthly, 30.6 percent weekly and 11 percent oftener-than-weekly.

Family:

Contrary to conventional wisdom, drinking students don't necessarily come from broken, unhappy homes - or large families - or from homes in which the mother works, etc. Neither did the educational level of their parents

at the U of A

Why they drink:

Most students who drink, according to the study, do so because they like the taste of liquor. Many do it for lack of anything better to do. Some do it because of group pressures. Only a small number would admit to tension and pressures as being the cause of their indulgence.

Interestingly enough, the largest number of abstainers gave as their reason that they don't like the taste of liquor. Others gave religious, money, family disapproval and health reasons, as their reason for abstaining.

Where they drink:

By far, the largest proportion of students prefer to drink in their own homes or other private residences. This was especially true of women drinkers. Males more than females (44.1 to 25 percent) patronize commercial drinking places: pubs, lounges, cabarets, and other such places. By frequency, it is the oftener-than-weekly males, and the weekly female drinkers who tend to use the commercial dives in Edmonton.

The kind and amount of liquor:

There are differences according to sex in the kind of alcohol and the amount at one sitting consumed by student drinkers.

Hard liquor was used either weekly or monthly by about 41 percent of the entire sample. Beer is a predominately male drink, being the choice of 67.1 percent of all male and only 35.4 percent of female drinkers. On the other hand, 51.6 percent of the women surveyed drank wine, as opposed to only 29.8 percent of the men, it being mainly a monthly drink for women, and a weekly drink for those men who touched it. Only 7.9 percent of the sample drank liqueurs.

While men drank more at a sitting than did women, the amount varied more significantly with the frequency of drinking. 35.7 percent of the oftener-

than-weekly male drinkers consume over six ounces of whiskey or wine at a sitting, as compared to only 33.3 percent of the females in that category. As for beer, monthly drinkers consume about two ounces at a sitting; weekly drinkers -- males drank 4-6 glasses while females still only drank 2; oftener-than-weekly drinkers -- males drank 8 glasses at a sitting while women drank 6-8. Only 8.3 percent of the female oftener-than-weekly drinkers would admit to drinking more than 8 glasses at a sitting.

With whom they drink:

Most students prefer to drink in small groups (81.6 percent of total). 14.1 percent preferred large social groups, 12.2 percent with parents or other "adults" and 11.8 percent with husband, wife, girl-or-boyfriend. Only 0.7 percent preferred to drink alone.

Weekly drinkers tended to be the ones who preferred to drink in large social groups; oftener-than-weekly sought the company of a small group of friends. 90 percent preferred to drink in mixed rather than homogeneous company.

How much they spend:

According to Card's study, a student does not have to be especially rich in order to support his drinking habit. Only 58.1 percent of all drinking students buy any liquor at all, and for that group, the mean weekly expenditure is \$2.52.

However, male drinkers end up buying a disproportionate share of the liquor consumed. While 75.8 percent of all women drinkers spent nothing, only 12.4 percent of the males could get away with drinking booze that somebody else had paid for.

When questioned, 93 percent of the student drinkers felt that increases in the price of liquor had little or no effect on their drinking habits.

Sexual inhibitions:

An old dating strategy was tested when student drinkers were asked if alcohol reduced their sexual inhibitions.

40.5 percent said "not at all," 42.5 percent said "slightly," and only 9.2 percent indicated that it reduced their inhibitions "considerably." About ten percent of the sample would not answer this question. Weekly drinkers seem to be mostly affected by alcohol in this respect.

"Nuisance drinkers":

Evidently the image of the student fan at athletic functions has been unjustly black. Though 66 percent of the male and 29.8 percent of the female student drinkers had admitted to consuming liquor at games, they qualified it by saying that it occurred "only once in a while." Only 6.3 percent of the male and 3.3 percent of the female drinkers would admit to indulging in this practice

"regularly".

And dope?

Only 25 percent of the 1970 student sample would admit to having taken dope. Very few of the sample saw any connection between dope use and drinking habits. It was nevertheless asked of them if the legalization of drugs would decrease the amount of alcohol they consumed. 89.5 percent said that it probably would not.

Dr. Card concludes:

The analysis which has just been summarized indicates some of the possible kinds of information obtainable by survey research in a university community. The information is not exactly current, being two years old, yet it provides a basis for reflection, discussion, and where better data are not available, for decision-making with respect to the issues of student drinking, particularly as these issues relate to the university community.

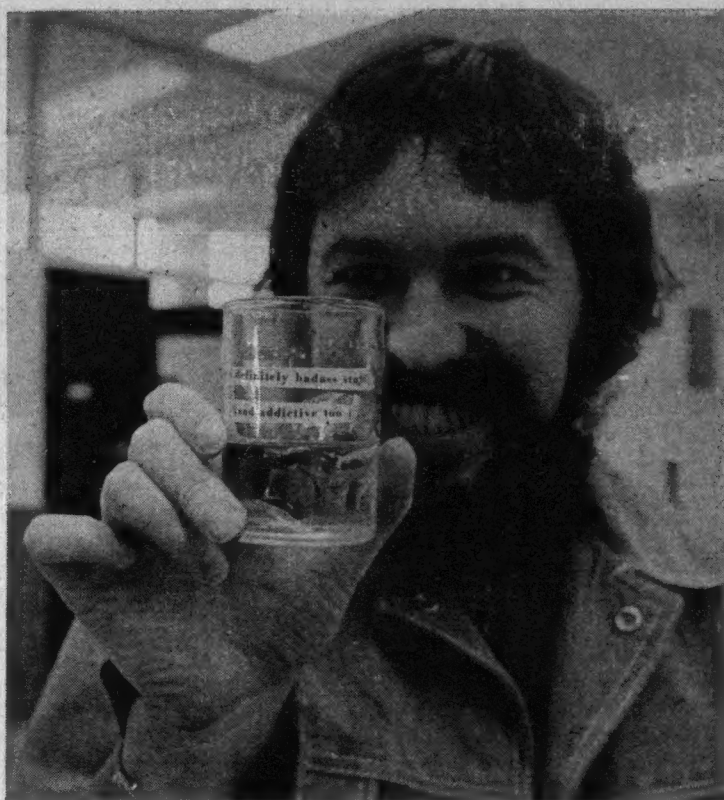
Some of the students who responded in this survey are still at university, but most have left. A "new" generation of students, some of whom have turned 18 after this became the legal drinking age in Alberta, may have different views than the "old" students of two years ago.

However, the "oldsters" have left a contribution of their collective views and experience that still retains considerable validity judging from the stability of drinking trends noted in this report. The remainder of the concluding comments are written with this assumption.

This study has disclosed important differences in student drinking patterns. It suggests that a certain amount of criticism or skepticism of the conventional wisdom of university administration and of students who have presented briefs to the Legislative Liquor Committee on January 10, 1970, may be in order, as well as some support for the views presented.

The confidence of administrators in dealing with campus drinking in a reasonable way, is probably well justified, given the fact that the majority of drinking students drink moderately and legally.

On the other hand, the tensions expressed by the briefs, particularly with regard to residence drinking, and drinking at athletic functions may be



CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE

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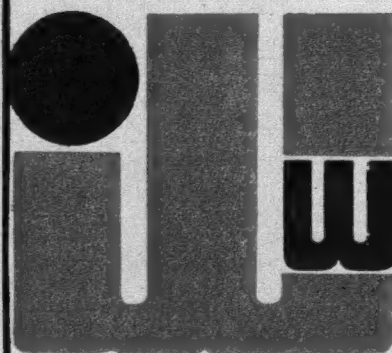
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